

## Kremlin sends message to Arafat

MOSCOW (R) — The Soviet Leadership sent a message to Palestinian leader Yasser Arafat Monday pledging support for the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) and criticising the confrontation between him and Syrian-backed rebels. The message also indirectly condemned the rift between the Arafat wing of the PLO and Syria but avoided taking sides. It was sent to mark the forthcoming day of International Solidarity with the Palestinian people and declared that unity and cohesion in the PLO were vital for the movement's success. TASS news agency reported. The message said it was essential for the PLO to co-operate closely with Arab countries, above all those "in the front ranks of opposition to the aggressive and expansionist intrigues of the United States and Israel."

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## Shelling injures 4 in Beirut port

BEIRUT (R) — Several shells hit Beirut's port area Monday, wounding four workers, military sources said. It was not known who fired them. The Lebanese army has a post there which has been shelled in recent months. Those hurt were working on a redevelopment project. The army clashed with Druze fighters in mountains southeast of Beirut Monday, the sources said. Army posts at Khaldé, just south of Beirut, were shelled for about 45 minutes early Monday. Beirut Radio said. Druze and rightist militias traded artillery and gunfire about 25 kilometres south of Beirut in the Kharroub area, as they have often done for months. Farther south, near Nabatieh in Israeli-held territory, guerrillas attacked an Israeli army patrol with automatic weapons Sunday night, an Israeli military spokesman said. The Israeli soldiers fired back but there were no casualties, he said.

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## Cypriot minister arrives with message

AMMAN (J.T.) — Cypriot Minister of Commerce and Industry George Andreou arrived here Monday on a one-day visit to Jordan during which he will deliver a message to His Majesty King Hussein from Cypriot President Spyros Kyprianou, the Jordanian News Agency, Petra, said. Mr. Andreou was received at the airport by Ministry of Industry and Trade Under-Secretary Mohammad Saleh Al Horani and senior officials. Accompanying Mr. Andreou is the non-resident Cypriot ambassador to Jordan, Petra gave no other details but the message was believed to be connected with a unilateral declaration of independence by the Turkish-Cypriot part of Cyprus earlier this month.

Turkish minister says talks on Cyprus could be useful; Kyprianou-Papandreou row cleared up, page 2

## Klibi, Kuwait leader hold talks

KUWAIT (R) — Arab League Secretary-General Chadli Klibi Monday discussed with Kuwait's ruler Sheikh Jaber Al Ahmad Al Sabah a new date for an Arab summit, officials said. Mr. Klibi arrived in Kuwait from Saudi Arabia where he held similar talks with King Fahd and other senior officials.

## Beirut bomb injures two

BEIRUT (R) — A bomb destroyed a hairdresser's shop in west Beirut Sunday night, security sources said, and state radio added later that two people were injured, one seriously. The bomb, which destroyed or badly damaged about a dozen parked cars, was the latest in a series of blasts aimed at commercial establishments in west Beirut.

## Uruguayans stage massive protest

MONTEVIDEO (R) — More than 300,000 Uruguayans staged an anti-government demonstration here Sunday to press for a quick return to democracy. Opposition political leaders who organised the rally described it as the biggest protest against the military since they seized power in a coup here 10 years ago. The crowd, many of whom arrived from surrounding towns to this capital of 500,000, marched around a central square chanting "the dictatorship is going to end."

## Anonymous caller threatens Pope

FLORENCE, Italy (R) — The Italian news agency AGI reported Monday that it had received an anonymous telephone call saying there would soon be another attack on Pope John Paul. AGI said it was probably a hoax but police had been informed nevertheless. The Pope was seriously wounded by Turkish gunman Mehmet Ali Agca in St. Peter's Square in May 1981. Agca is serving a life sentence in an Italian jail.

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# Masa'deh presents JD 776.7 million '84 budget

## Economic programmes aim at cutting expenditure, achieving self-reliance

By Lamis K. Andoni  
Special to the Jordan Times

AMMAN — A JD 776.7 million draft budget for 1984 was presented Monday to the National Consultative Council (NCC) for discussion and approval. The 1984 government budget does not present any substantial increase on this year's budget of JD 775.37 million.

But, Minister of Finance Saleem Masa'deh told the NCC, "taking into consideration that only JD 717.656 million was actually spent from this year's budget, the 1984 draft budget reflects an 8.2 per cent growth."

The draft budget for 1984, Mr. Masa'deh explained, aims to "curb expenditure" and "achieve self-reliance."

Strengthening the Jordanian Armed Forces and raising local revenues are prime objectives of next year's budget.

Yet, the minister explained, the draft budget has fallen short of allocating a special fund for the

funding of a "people's army" due to the pressures of "financial liabilities" and a "deficiency of revenue sources."

The minister stressed, however, that "the government is keen on ensuring the necessary sources of revenue to achieve this noble aim."

The minister explained that the lack of resources was due to a fall in the estimated amount of Arab aid and a deficiency in local sources of revenue.

"The world economic recession has affected Jordan's local resources and the amounts of Arab financial aid," he said.

Mr. Masa'deh added that Saudi Arabia and Kuwait were the only countries that have fulfilled their pledges to Jordan as a frontline state against Israel.

Other Arab countries, however, will give financial aid when their conditions allow it, he added.

The draft budget for 1984 shows that the estimated Arab aid for 1984 will amount to JD 183 million compared to JD 215 million estimated this year.

The minister evaluated the achievements of the government and the measures that had to be taken to combat the effects of the world recession and lack of resources this year.

### Decreased Arab aid

He explained that the total estimate for Arab aid and local sources of revenue was JD 639 million in 1983 but this has tumbled out to JD 526 million.

In order to face the deficiency, the government had to adopt a number of measures aimed at restricting expenditure and to find and raise new local resources of revenue.

The government has had to restrict its expenditure to an extent that had never been reached before but without affecting the efficiency of governmental institutions.

To raise the level of money from the local sources, the government introduced new fees and affected changes in the custom duty quota.

Other measures that were taken by the government were: To encourage certain local industries; to encourage investment and guarantee the right atmosphere for it to prosper; decrease the interest rates in general; work to ensure liquidity for the banking system, and to maintain benefits resulting from lower inflation rates.

### Borrowing

Mr. Masa'deh explained that the government had to resort to external and local loans to compensate for the deficiency in resources, and to fulfil its liabilities.

He added that these liabilities have not stemmed from the lack of resources alone, but also from the need to pay additional instalments

resulting from the arming programme for the Jordanian Armed Forces.

The armaments programme is financed by an Arab support fund that is dependent on what is allocated to it from the total Arab aid which has drastically fallen.

"The government has even resorted to borrowing on commercial terms for non-developmental needs in order to fulfil its liabilities and to maintain a good and credible image for Jordan," Mr. Masa'deh said.

The minister, however, said that, despite the world recession and the lack of its resources, Jordan was able to "ride the crisis" and to attain new economic achievements in all spheres.

He said that national production has developed and that at current prices it has reached a total of JD 1,897 million compared to JD 1,712 million.

### Role of banks

Other important achievements the minister cited were that the

government was able to maintain the value of the Jordanian dinar against the fluctuations that most other currencies have faced and to enhance the economic stability of the country.

Mr. Masa'deh said that the banking system has also contributed to the process of building up the economy.

He pointed out that in 1983 the development process and the implementation of the 1981-1985 five-year plan projects continued at a reasonable but relatively slow rate unlike 1981 and 1982 when the rate of spending exceeded the allocated amount by JD 170 million.

Mr. Masa'deh said that Jordan enjoys full employment despite a decrease in the emigration of the labour force abroad.

Local resources have been more than what was projected in the five-year development plan for covering the requirements of the budget's expenditure, he said.

This year's local revenues have covered 88 per cent of recurrent expenditure in the state budget as compared to 55 per cent in 1979,

he added.

### Stress on self-reliance

"Next year's budget, the minister pointed out, is characterised by careful spending in all fields and the reserved and scrupulous evaluation of domestic revenues."

This should be outlined in a balanced formula that enables the country to complete its present drive for self-reliance and to realise the concept of restricting expenditure on vital issues to funds raised through local revenues.

The minister also outlined the objectives the government seeks to achieve in the 1984 budget:

- To maintain the high level of performance and equipment that the Jordanian military has reached and to support public security organisations in order to enable them to perform their duty in defending the country.
- To fulfil Jordan's local and international financial obligations

(Continued on page 3)

## Gemayel confers with Pope, Craxi

ROME (R) — Lebanese President Amin Gemayel met Pope John Paul and Italian Prime Minister Bettino Craxi Monday to discuss the situation in the Middle East.

A Vatican spokesman said that Mr. Gemayel, on the second day of a visit to Italy, had a private audience with the Pope lasting 40 minutes. He also met the Italian secretary of state, Cardinal Agostino Casaroli, and paid a brief visit to the Sistine Chapel.

No statement was issued after the meeting with Mr. Craxi, but Mr. Gemayel told reporters: "I want to thank Italy for all the help which it is giving Lebanon for all the efforts to find true peace."

"This visit is not the first to consolidate the excellent relations which exist between Italy and Lebanon."

It was Mr. Gemayel's second meeting with the Pope. The first was during a visit to Rome in October 1982.

The Lebanese president is to travel on to Washington for meetings expected to lead to further national reconciliation talks between Lebanese leaders.

Before leaving, Mr. Gemayel will also meet Italian President Sandro Pertini, who left Jordan Monday after a three-day visit.

Up to 30,000 under siege in Shout town, page 2

## Saudi envoy arrives in Damascus Tripoli ceasefire committee meets

DAMASCUS (R) — A senior Saudi envoy arrived here Monday as leaders of the troubled northern Lebanese city of Tripoli discussed details of a Syrian-Saudi accord to end Palestinian fighting around the city.

The deputy commander of the Saudi National Guard, Sheikh Abdul Aziz Tuwejari, arrived unexpectedly and the official Syrian news agency SANA said he held talks with Syrian Foreign Minister Abdul Halim Khaddam.

Earlier, former Lebanese Prime Minister Rashid Karami, Tripoli's elder statesman, told reporters here a 25-man "higher co-ordination committee," which he heads, would supervise the ceasefire deal.

Asked about reports that Palestinian leader Yasser Arafat was demanding that an Arab peace force be involved, Mr. Karami said his committee would be helped "only by a force which is Lebanese."

He appeared to be referring to local militias which control Tripoli, surrounded by Syrian troops.

Mr. Karami said his higher committee would be aided by three newly-formed sub-committees, including local Tripoli politicians, economic and social workers.

Asked whether Tripoli's fundamentalist Islamic Unification Movement, which has been backing Mr. Arafat, was on the committee, Mr. Karami said the movement had declined to take part in the higher committee's activities but would be on the sub-committees and "will be committed to the supreme committee decisions."

The movement's militia controls most of inner Tripoli.

The city, scene of inter-Palestinian fighting for several weeks, lies within the Syrian-held part of Lebanon and Tripoli leaders such as Mr. Karami maintain close ties with Damascus and often meet here.

Asked about a controversial clause in the ceasefire deal, calling for the withdrawal of Palestinian fighters from Tripoli and its surroundings, Mr. Karami said that, after deliberations, his committee had a "general conception that the fighters who have come to Tripoli from outside are to go back, but those who were originally near Tripoli are to be given the option either to leave Tripoli or to return to Nahr Al Bared or Baddawi refugee camps" (outside the city).

He said the anti-Arafat Palestinian rebels "have to return to camps or to areas that would help them to carry out their missions of struggle," against Israel.

## Shamir starts U.S. talks

WASHINGTON (R) — Israeli Prime Minister Yitzhak Shamir and President Reagan opened two days of talks Monday on strengthening U.S.-Israeli co-operation amid what their officials call "Soviet-backed Syrian intrusiveness" in the Middle East.

Mr. Shamir, making his first visit to the United States as prime minister, is being accompanied by Defence Minister Moshe Arens.

A senior U.S. official told reporters that the talks would deal with the impasse in Lebanon, the implications of Syrian policies for the peace process, and the re-arming of Syria by the Soviet Union.

Speaking on condition that his name not be used, the official said improved U.S. relations with Israel would "bring home to the Syrians and others in the region that there is no gap between the United States and Israel" over Lebanon.

Following a brief meeting at the White House, Mr. Shamir was holding wide-ranging talks with U.S. officials at the State Department. He is to confer with Mr. Reagan again at a lunch on Tuesday.

The U.S. official said Syria's policies in Lebanon and in the region would have to take into account U.S.-Israeli co-operation. "Syria is a problem in the area," he said. "The increase in Syrian

strength and Syrian assertiveness is an important element in improving and making more effective U.S.-Israeli co-operation."

The official said the talks would examine joint military exercises between the United States and Israel. Washington has so far kept the idea of such close military co-operation at arm's length to avoid upsetting Arab states.

But the official also said that the talks would deal with the importance of U.S. relations with Jordan, Saudi Arabia and Egypt and their role in strengthening peace and security in the region.

Israel in the past has vigorously opposed U.S. sales of sophisticated weapons to neighbouring Arab states.

The official reaffirmed U.S. support for the May 17 agreement under which Israel pledged to withdraw its troops from Lebanon in exchange for "security" measures and some normalisation of relations.

But he avoided ruling out any modifications to the agreement, saying that at the moment it was good as it stood.

The Israelis are to be followed to Washington on Wednesday by Lebanese President Amin Gemayel for whom the agreement is causing problems in the reconciliation talks between Lebanese ethnic factions. U.S. reassures Arabs, page 2

## Columbia, spacelab launched

KENNEDY SPACE CENTRE (R) — The ninth U.S. space shuttle mission blasted off Monday, taking with it the European space agency's billion-dollar spacelab and the first non-American crew member.

Taking off just ahead of an approaching storm, Columbia lifted from its oceanfront launch pad at 11 a.m. (1600 GMT) at the start of a nine-day mission that will set many precedents.

The flight, the sixth for Columbia and the ninth of the shuttle programme, will be the longest and most ambitious ever planned for America's reusable spacelab.

Its six-man crew, the largest yet to fly in one spacecraft, will be broken up into three-man teams who will undertake the first "round-the-clock" operation of a shuttle.

Among them is Ulf Merbold, a 42-year-old physicist from Stuttgart, West Germany.

The launch, which followed a problem-free countdown, came two months later than originally planned because of difficulties with a new space communications network.

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## Pertini leaves after 3-day visit

AMMAN (J.T.) — Italian President Sandro Pertini left Jordan Monday after an official three-day visit during which he held talks with His Majesty King Hussein and senior Jordanian officials on Middle East issues and bilateral relations.

Mr. Pertini, the first Italian head of state to visit Jordan, was seen off at the airport by King Hussein, who also accompanied the Italian guest in reviewing a guard of honour.

During the talks with Mr. Pertini, the King explained Jordan's stand towards Middle East problems in general and the Palestinian problem in particular. The King also briefed Mr. Pertini on Israel's settlement policy in the occupied Arab territories and its drive towards evicting Palestinians from their homeland.

Mr. Pertini praised Jordan's stand towards the various issues and appreciated efforts by King Hussein to achieve a just Middle East peace. The Italian president also stressed his country's support for such peace efforts.

Italy supports the establishment of a just Middle East peace which

would ensure an end to the occupation of land by force and enable the Palestinian people to exercise their legitimate rights, including self-determination, Mr. Pertini told the King.

On Monday, the last day of his visit to Jordan, Mr. Pertini toured the southern Jordan Valley, where an Italian company is engaged in an irrigation project.

Also present at the airport at the Italian president's departure were His Highness Prince Mohammad, Prime Minister Mudar Badran, Royal Court Chief Ahmad Al Lawzi, Upper House Parliament Speaker Ahmad Al Tarawneh, National Consultative Council Speaker Suleiman Arar, Court Minister Amer Khammash, Chief Chamberlain Prince Ra'd Ibn Zaid, Armed Forces Commander-in-Chief Lt.-Gen. Sharif Zaid Ibn Shaker, cabinet members, the dean of the diplomatic corps in Jordan, ambassadors of European Community member states in Jordan, and senior civil and military officers.

Pertini visits Jordan Valley, page 3

## Iraq to continue attacks against ships in war zone

NICOSIA (R) — Iraq will continue attacking ships in areas of the Gulf it has declared military zones, Iraqi Oil Minister Qassem Ahmad Taqi was quoted as saying Monday.

The attacks would continue until Iraq's Gulf war foe Iran permitted free use of the Gulf by Iraqi shipping, he told the Middle East Economic Survey (MEES) in an interview.

"Iraq is the only country not making use of this international waterway, despite its vital importance to our country," he told the Nicosia-based oil and finance newsletter.

Iraq reportedly builds floating terminal; Japanese tankers told not to approach Iranian ports, page 2

## Settler reportedly injured in Nablus market clash

AMMAN (J.T.) — A Jewish settler was injured Monday in the occupied West Bank town of Nablus in a clash with Palestinians, reports reaching here said.

The reports said that the injured man was armed and the incident occurred in Nablus' market when a group of settlers preparing for demonstrations Tuesday to mark the 30th anniversary of the United Nations Palestine Partition Plan of 1947.

Israeli security forces imposed a curfew on the town and launched a wide-scale search for the attackers

and detained several suspects, the reports said.

An Israeli spokesman in Tel Aviv said a curfew was imposed on the Askar refugee camp near Nablus but Palestinian sources said the villages of Azmout, Salem and Deir Hattab were also under curfew.

A spokesman for the council of Jewish settlements said the settler was struck in the back with an axe but managed to fire several shots in the air.

Security forces detained several dozen suspects.

## Kohl optimistic after Andropov letter

BONN (R) — West German Chancellor Helmut Kohl said Monday that a letter he received at the weekend from Soviet President Yuri Andropov indicated that Moscow was ready to review its decision to break off the Geneva arms talks.

Chancellor Kohl told a press conference that Mr. Andropov criticised last week's vote by the West German parliament to proceed with deployment of U.S. nuclear missiles, after which Moscow carried out its threat to walk out of the Geneva negotiations.

But he said President Andropov had also written that:

"The Soviet Union does not wish to view the existing situation as irreversible."

Mr. Kohl said he interpreted this as an expression of the Soviet leadership's "willingness in principle to look over its unilateral decision and, if need be, revise it."

Although he gave no further details of the Andropov letter, Mr. Kohl stressed that it should be seen in the context of what was actually happening.

"The START talks (on limiting long-range nuclear weapons) are continuing. The (U.S. and Soviet) negotiators are meeting again tomorrow in Geneva," the chancellor said.

### START resumes today

The talks in Geneva Tuesday will be the first session of strategic arms reduction talks since Moscow's walk-out last Wednesday from parallel talks on limiting medium-range nuclear missiles in Europe.

Soviet and U.S. spokesmen confirmed the strategic talks were

going on and NATO diplomatic sources said Moscow did not appear to be planning another walk out.

However it seems increasingly likely Washington will have to agree to merge the START and the Intermediate-range Nuclear Forces (INF) talks to persuade Moscow to resume negotiating on missiles in Europe.

The START talks, like the INF negotiations, have been held for two months at a time followed by a two-month break. The current round began on Oct. 6 and would normally recess early next month until January.

NATO diplomats in Geneva believe Moscow might continue until the normal recess time but then attempt to put extra pressure on Washington by refusing to agree a resumption date.

## Dhaka tightens martial law regulations

DHAKA (R) — Bangladesh military ruler Hossain Mohammad Ershad Monday reimposed a ban on political activity and ordered a 14-hour curfew after two people were killed and 200 injured in a big anti-government demonstration.

General Ershad said in a broadcast that he was withdrawing martial law concessions made earlier this month under which political activity and rallies were allowed.

Opposition parties called for a general strike in Dhaka Tuesday and a nationwide strike on Wednesday to protest against what they termed Monday's barbaric

attack on unarmed people.

State radio said the newly ordered curfew would be imposed in the capital every day from 3 p.m. Gen. Ershad accused politicians of instigating Monday's violence, which erupted during a demonstration by 25,000 people seeking an end to military rule. Troops were called in to disperse the demonstrators after they clashed with police.

"It was the work of frustrated politicians who are now trying to incite anarchy and violence to thwart the forthcoming Islamic foreign ministers conference," Gen. Ershad said.

The conference of ministers

from 42 Islamic states is due to be held in Dhaka next month.

Police said Monday that one person was killed and seven were injured in clashes between police and residents at Brahmanbaria, 110 kilometres from Dhaka.

They said the clashes erupted Sunday when police tried to prevent hundreds of residents, who want the small town to be the district headquarters, from barricading a railway crossing.

Police said they opened fire after baton charges failed to disperse the stone-throwing crowd, and a 19-year-old student was shot dead. The injured included three policemen.

## Nitze briefs Italian leaders

ROME (R) — Paul Nitze, U.S. negotiator at the stalled Geneva talks on medium-range nuclear arms, conferred with Italian leaders Monday as the arrival of cruise missile parts in Sicily sharpened Italy's nuclear debate.

The Soviet Union suspended the Geneva negotiations on Nov. 25 after parliament in Bonn had approved the deployment of new U.S. missiles in West Germany.

After arriving in Rome Monday morning for a one-day visit, Mr. Nitze briefed Italian Foreign Ministry officials on the developments at Geneva before meeting Prime Minister Bettino Craxi and Defence Minister Giovanni Spadolini.

Both the Defence Ministry and the American embassy confirmed Sunday that cruise missile components had started arriving at Sigonella, a joint U.S.-Italian air base in Sicily.

The parts will be kept there before being taken to their designated base at Comiso for assembly. Preparatory work at Comiso has still to be completed but the first missiles are due to be operational in March 1984.

Earlier this month the five-party coalition led by Mr. Craxi, a socialist, easily won a parliamentary vote approving the installation of 112 cruise missiles in Sicily.



# MIDDLE EAST

## Iraq reportedly builds floating oil terminal

By Suhay Haddad  
Reuter

BAGHDAD — Iraq, its oil revenue hard hit by the war with Iran, is building a floating terminal as part of a plan to resume oil exports through the Gulf, diplomats said Monday.

They said Britain's John Brown Company was handling the project, which will consist of floating buoys at the end of a 10-kilometre underwater pipeline stretching from the old Iraqi oil terminal at Faw at the head of the Gulf.

The diplomats quoted company sources as saying it would take 12 months to complete the project.

They expected the project would test Iranian reaction to a resumption of Iraqi oil exports through the Gulf, halted since the start of the war in September 1980.

"Any Iranian attempt to disrupt Iraqi oil exportation from the Gulf would give the Baghdad government the justification it needs to strike back by destroying Kharg Island, where 70 per cent of Iranian oil is exported," one diplomat said.

The Iraqis had access to enough Soviet-made ground-to-ground missiles — some of which they have already used against Iran — to destroy the island, they added.

The Baghdad government has said it could not allow Iranian oil exports to continue while its own oil shipments through the Gulf were blocked. Tehran, meanwhile, has threatened to seal the Gulf if Iraq disrupted Iranian oil movements.

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## 2 Japanese tankers told not to near Iranian ports

TOKYO (R) — Two Japanese tankers heading for the Gulf to load Iranian crude oil have been told to wait at Al Fujayrah, outside the Gulf, until they are sure it is safe to continue to Kharg Island, the Japan shipowners association said Monday.

One other Japanese tanker is now at Sirri Island and has been told to wait there, the association said. It named the ship as the Shi-nen Maru.

The two tankers now sailing to Al Fujayrah are the Kyoei Maru and the Panamanian-registered World Brigadier, the association said.

The Japan seamen's union agreed with the association last week that all Japanese tankers heading for Iranian ports to take on crude should wait at Sirri Island in the south-east of the Gulf or outside the Gulf until their safety could be assured.

This followed the sinking of a Greek merchant vessel by Iraqi planes shortly after it left the Iranian port of Bushire.

## Boutros Ghali arrives in East Germany

EAST BERLIN (R) — Egyptian Foreign Affairs Minister State Boutros Ghali arrived in East Germany for a visit at the invitation of Foreign Minister Oskar Fischer, the official ADN news agency said.

He was welcomed at East Berlin's Schoenefeld airport by Deputy Foreign Minister Gerd Koenig.

## 6 Lebanese children found in the wild

BEIRUT (R) — Six Lebanese children aged between three and 15 lived wild in Lebanon's central mountains for 75 days after being separated from their parents during the war between Druze and Falangist militias last September, Druze militia officials said.

The children, Christians from the village of Keshmaya in the Shouf region, lived off wild fruit and vegetables until a Druze patrol discovered them near their village four days ago, the officials said.

They said the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) had taken the family to Beirut. ICRC officials were not available to confirm this.

The whereabouts of the mother and father were not known, the officials added.

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## Turkish minister feels talks on Cyprus could be useful

ANKARA (R) — Turkish Foreign Minister Turgut Ersoy said Monday Ankara did not know Greece's full position on Cyprus but it felt talks on the issue called by London involving Britain, Turkey and Greece could make progress.

Mr. Ersoy said Turkey, the only country to recognise the Turkish Cypriot republic declared on Nov. 15, would participate in talks despite believing Britain should not have condemned the independence declaration and sponsored a U.N. resolution against it before the proposed consultations.

Turkey, Greece and Britain are guarantors of Cypriot independence under a 1960 agreement.

Greece has said it will not sit at the same table as Turkey, in protest at Ankara's recognition of the new state, and Mr. Ersoy said he was still waiting to hear from Britain when talks would begin.

"We are not fully informed yet of Athens' official stand," he told a press conference.

Asked what results he expected from the proposed talks, Mr. Ersoy said a final settlement on Cyprus depended on agreement

between the Turkish and Greek-Cypriot communities.

"But there is no reason why there should not be progress (at the talks)," Mr. Ersoy said.

"Of course, Turkey regards the mechanism of consultations as something useful. Every effort is a light of hope."

He reiterated Ankara's stand that Turkish-Cypriot independence did not close the door to further negotiations for a settlement on the island, which has been divided in two since Turkish troops invaded following a Greek-backed coup in 1974.

Mr. Ersoy said he knew nothing of a plan that the Greek newspaper Vima reported Sunday had been discussed between British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher and Cypriot President Spyros Kyprianou at the Commonwealth conference in India.

According to the newspaper, the plan provides for progressive withdrawal of Turkish troops, the abolition of Greek-Cypriot and Turkish-Cypriot forces and their replacement by West European peacekeeping troops.

The foreign minister also made no comment on an apparent rift between Mr. Kyprianou and

Greek Prime Minister Andreas Papandreu.

Mr. Turkmen, who returned at the weekend from a trip to the United States and Western Europe, said he did not expect radical steps against Turkey by the U.S., which slapped a four-year arms embargo on Ankara after the 1974 invasion.

"It would be irrational for Congress to react against Turkey because of the independence move on Cyprus, because independence is not an act by Turkey but a justified act by the Turkish Cypriots," he said.

He added he expected U.S. military aid to Turkey next year to be close to the \$750 million proposed by the White House. He said this aid benefited NATO as well as Turkey.

Asked about newspaper reports here that in his talks in Washington Mr. Turkmen had threatened to shut down U.S. military bases here if sanctions were applied by the U.S. over the Cyprus issue, the foreign minister replied:

"At no point was there an air of confrontation between the two sides."

## Kyprianou-Papandreu row cleared up

NEW DELHI (R) — Cyprus President Spyros Kyprianou said that the 'misunderstanding' on the issue of Turkish-Cypriot independence had been cleared up.

He told Reuters at the Commonwealth summit in New Delhi that reports of a division between himself and Greek Prime Minister Andreas Papandreu were greatly exaggerated.

Earlier, Mr. Kyprianou told a press conference that he had asked Britain to launch con-

sultations with Greece and Turkey to help reverse the Turkish Cypriot move.

Asked afterwards about the rift with Greece, he replied: "There was a small misunderstanding and it has been cleared up satisfactorily."

Mr. Papandreu said on Saturday that Mr. Kyprianou's remarks at the summit seemed to favour tripartite talks between Greece, Turkey and Britain — Cyprus' guarantor powers — already

rejected by Athens.

The Greek prime minister said he was deeply grieved that Mr. Kyprianou regarded all three guarantors as equal in their attitude to the Cyprus national question and called on Mr. Kyprianou to clarify.

But Mr. Papandreu said he would agree to tripartite talks if that was what the Greek Cypriots wanted.

Mr. Kyprianou has denied that he insisted all three powers meet round the same table.

## Somali refugees return to their desert homes

By Bernard Edinger

ALI SABIEH, Djibouti (R) — Thousands of ethnic Somalis who fled from Ethiopia to Djibouti during the 1977-1978 Ogaden war are going back to their desert homes in what a United Nations official called a rare happy ending to a refugee drama.

The return of relative normality to the Ogaden, contested by Ethiopia and Somalia, has encouraged the refugees to sign up for a repatriation scheme organised by the U.N. High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) and the Ethiopian and Djibouti governments.

About 2,500 people have returned home under the scheme which began in September. 2,000 others have signed up for repatriation and a further 2,000 went back on their own, according to local UNHCR delegate Abdou Raouf Issaka.

UNHCR estimates that at least 35,000 fled during the war, some 16,000 of whom came in three

separate waves to Ali Sabieh, a mud and wattle town in scorching, mountainous desert southwest of Djibouti.

The first group fled their homes as Somali troops rolled into the Ogaden at the start of the war, the second fled fearing reprisals when Soviet and Cuban-backed Ethiopians reoccupied the area and the third headed for refugee camps during a severe post-war drought.

The Ali Sabieh refugees are mostly Somalis of the Issa tribe, the majority group in the Ethiopian Ogaden, but Djibouti has also received refugees from the Eritrea and Tigray regions of Ethiopia and Ethiopian political dissidents.

Many Djiboutians are convinced the number of refugees in their country far exceeds the UNHCR estimate but exact figures are hard to obtain because of the nomadic habits in the region.

Djibouti's own population of around 370,000 is dominated by the Issa tribe with its roots in Somalia and the Afar ethnic group rooted in Ethiopia.

Thus many refugees were able to move in with relatives when they arrived and failed to register with the authorities for fear of being sent home.

Djibouti is now happy to see them leave. Independent from France only since 1977, it has a fragile economy heavily reliant on its port and services to a large French garrison.

Businessmen say unemployment stands at around 80 per cent.

Locals also expressed fears that the refugees would upset the numerical balance between Afars and Issas just as tribal rivalries were being replaced by a sense of national unity.

However Somalia takes a dim view of the repatriation scheme because it has already taken in at least 700,000 Ogadeni refugees.

Djibouti authorities say Somali agents sometimes tour the refugee camps telling undecided refugees they are about to be forced back to Ethiopia.

As a result, several hundred apprehensive refugees have fled Djibouti.

The UNHCR tells of one frightened group of 12 who crossed the Gulf of Aden from here to Yemen, travelled on foot to Saudi Arabia and sailed back across the Red Sea to a refugee camp in eastern Sudan.

Somalia, which has long claimed the Ogaden, says Djibouti police threatened refugees who refuse to sign up for repatriation but the UNHCR says it has no evidence of this.

For the refugees themselves, repatriation means an often painful readjustment.

Many have grown used to modern facilities in the camps and are not enthusiastic about returning to the desert life.

This is especially true of women who see in towns that water can be had from a tap while in the desert they must walk long distances in temperatures of 45 degrees Centigrade (113 F.) to fetch it.

## U.S. reassures Arabs as Shamir begins visit

WASHINGTON (R) — The United States has assured Arab countries, as Israeli Prime Minister Yitzhak Shamir began an official visit to Washington, that it will continue friendly relations at a time of new and closer ties with Israel.

Mr. Shamir was expected to ask President Reagan for more U.S. military and economic aid during his three-day visit.

But in comments to reporters White House spokesman Larry Speakes appeared to rule out any discussion of a formal agreement on closer military cooperation.

Mr. Speakes also hinted that the Reagan administration would not go so far as to give Mr. Shamir a commitment that Israel was the closest U.S. ally in the Middle East.

"They (the Israelis) have enjoyed a special relationship since 1948... and we are committed to the security of Israel. But at the same time, we think it's important that we continue our close relationship with friendly Arab na-

tions in the Middle East," he said.

The White House said, Sunday that Reagan and Shamir would discuss the status of Jewish settlements in the Israeli-occupied West Bank. Mr. Reagan's stalled 1982 Middle East peace initiative and the situation in Lebanon.

The improved U.S.-Israeli relationship has prompted speculation about revival of a short-lived memorandum of strategic cooperation signed by the two governments in November 1981, but suspended by Washington a few weeks later after Israel annexed the Syrian Golan Heights.

Although U.S.-Israeli relations have warmed considerably in recent months, there are still major differences on how best to pursue a Middle East peace process.

The United States is sticking with Reagan's proposal of September, 1982, that calls for Palestinian self-rule in association with Jordan in the West Bank and Gaza Strip. Israel has so far rejected this plan.

## Israel warns Damascus about prisoners-of-war

TEL AVIV (R) — Israel has warned the Syrians that they were responsible for the safety of five Israeli prisoners-of-war held in Damascus jails.

The defence ministry said it issued the warning after receiving news reports from abroad that Abu Abed, a ranking commander of the Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine-General Command (PFLP-GC), had threatened to court-martial and execute two Israeli prisoners held by his group.

Syria captured the three other Israeli soldiers during Israel's invasion of Lebanon in June last year.

"Israel holds Syria responsible for the safety of all five soldiers held on Syrian territory and has transmitted this warning to Damascus through a friendly third nation," a defence ministry spokesman told reporters.

Israel has started negotiations with Syria and the PFLP-GC for release of the remaining five Israeli soldiers. But they were broken off, with Israel accusing Damascus and the guerrilla group of "bad faith and constantly raising their price."

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## TV & RADIO

### JORDAN TELEVISION

22:00 Evening Show  
22:30 News Headlines  
22:45 Evening Show

### MAIN CHANNEL

17:30 Koran  
17:45 Cartoons  
18:10 Children's Programme  
18:35 The World We Live In  
19:00 Programmes Review  
19:10 Local Programme on Sports  
20:00 News in Arabic  
20:30 Local Series  
21:35 Local Programme  
22:10 Local Programme from the Jerash Festival  
23:15 News in Arabic

### FOREIGN CHANNEL

18:00 French Programme  
19:00 News in French  
19:30 News in Hebrew  
20:00 News in Arabic  
20:30 Comedy: Hi De Hi  
21:00 Towards 2000  
21:10 Secret Army - Eps. 6  
22:00 News in English  
22:15 Magnum: Last Page

### RADIO JORDAN

855 KHz. AM & 99 MHz. FM  
a party on 9560 KHz. SW

07:00 Morning Show  
07:30 News Bulletin  
08:00 News Summary  
08:30 Oriental Foods  
09:00 Morning Show  
10:00 Pop Session  
10:30 News Summary  
11:00 Pop Session  
11:30 News Summary  
12:00 Pop Session  
12:30 News Summary  
13:00 Pop Session  
13:30 News Bulletin  
14:00 Instrumentals  
14:30 Adventure Stories  
15:00 Concert Hour  
16:00 News Summary  
16:05 Instrumentals, Old Favourites  
17:00 Science Report  
17:30 Science Reports  
18:00 News Summary  
18:30 Top Twenty  
19:00 Newsday  
19:30 Date with a Star  
20:00 Evening Show  
21:00 News Summary  
21:05 Evening Show  
21:25 News Summary

## WHAT'S GOING ON

### TODAY'S EVENTS

#### EXHIBITIONS

\* Paintings by Princess Fahrette Zaid at the Royal Cultural Centre.

\* "Electrification" at the French Cultural Centre.

\* Paintings by Yasser Duweik at Alia Art Gallery.

#### ABC TV NEWS

\* At the American Centre at 4:00 and 7:00 p.m.

#### LA SCALA MILAN

\* Performs at the Royal Cultural Centre at 8:00 p.m.

#### CULTURAL CENTRES

Royal Cultural Centre Tel. 6610267

American Centre 44371

American Centre Library 41520

British Council 36147-8

French Cultural Centre 37009

Goethe Institute 41993

Soviet Cultural Centre 44213

Spanish Cultural Centre 34049

Turkish Cultural Centre 39777

Haya Arts Centre 665195

Husseini Youth City 667181



## Palestine stamp issued

AMMAN (Petra) — The Ministry of Communications Monday issued a memorial stamp about Palestine to commemorate the International Day for Solidarity with the Palestinian people on Nov. 29.

The new stamp will be distributed for public use at all post offices as of Tuesday.

Minister of Communications Mohammad Al Zaben said that the stamp is being issued in compliance with the ministry's policy of celebrating all national occasions, and is an expression of Jordanian solidarity with the Palestinian cause.

The new issue, the revenues of which will be used to assist families of Palestinian martyrs, comprises stamps one of five and one of ten fils in value, with a picture of the Dome of the Rock wrapped in the Jordanian flag.

## JTV to introduce idea of Teletext information

AMMAN (J.T.) — Jordan Television, in cooperation with the French company Sofratev, will hold a seminar Wednesday Nov. 30 on the Teletext system in the conference hall of the Amman Chamber of Commerce.

The seminar programme will include lectures and discussions on the teletext system. It is a commercial information system which transmits information in writing and tabulation form through television frequencies.

The viewer can choose such programmes through the medium of the television screen by the use of a simple control device, provided an additional teletext decoder is attached.

The information can either be comprehensive or in the form of brief news items from around the world. It can also be used to include bulletins from different government departments, announcements, financial information, weather reports, air flights, advertisements, sports results, prices of consumer commodities amongst many others.

This information can be modified or changed constantly in accordance with events, and the viewer can watch the TV transmission all day.

This television service has already proved successful in the United States, Australia, United Kingdom, West Germany, Belgium, Austria, Denmark, Sweden, Finland, and many other countries.

## Surgery corrects deformity

AMMAN (Petra) — An operation for the adjustment of a deformed rib cage was performed at Al Bashir government hospital Monday by Dr. Said Al Fayyumi.

Dr. Fayyumi said that the operation is the first to have been undertaken at Al Bashir Hospital, and its success will help a great number of people overcome the physical and psychologically negative impact of such a deformity, which, among other things, restricts the heart from functioning properly.

Dr. Fayyumi added that the patient usually feels a great relief even only 24 hours after the operation, which is reflected in his psychological condition.

Assisting Dr. Fayyumi in the operation, which took three and a half hours, were Dr. Hamdi Abu Al Adas and Dr. Hassan Darweesh.

## British Council employee receives OBE award

AMMAN (J.T.) — Catherine Khoury, the administration officer in the direct teaching of English operation at the British Council, Sunday night was presented with the award of Member of the Order of the British Empire by the British Ambassador to Jordan, Alan Urwick.

In his speech at the presentation, Mr. Urwick said that Miss Khoury has been in continuous employment with the British Council here since the council first opened an office in Jordan in May 1948.

Until 1980 she was employed as the representative's personal assistant in which capacity she served a succession of representatives.

In October 1980, following a serious illness, she retired; but subsequently resumed work at the British Council.

Her administrative abilities and skill in public relations have contributed in no small measure to the success of this English teaching operation, Mr. Urwick said.

It was in recognition of these long years of dedicated and distinguished service that this award was made, he added.

## JD 776.7 million budget presented

(Continued from page 1)

and payment of interests on time in order to secure its ability to borrow from international markets when needed.

— To continue to support the steadfastness of the people in the occupied territories and to fulfil government pledges to them.

— To attain one of the main goals of the five-year plan represented, namely achieve self-reliance.

In order to achieve this goal, the estimated local revenues in next year's budget will be enough to cover all the estimated recurrent expenditures: A goal that the five-year plan stated should be achieved in 1985, the last year of the plan.

— To expand the modern living requirements, by providing water and electricity to vast areas in the Kingdom and to all population concentrations, and by connecting them with necessary roads for this year which was reestimated to JD 448,980,000. This means that next year's recurrent expenditure will not exceed this year's amount for more than JD 3,545,000.

The minister said that the 1984 capital expenditures, including development and other expenditures, are estimated at JD 218,175,000 of which JD 73,275,000 is for instalments of loan repayments and liabilities.

Expenses estimated for financing loans amount to JD 106 million and the ordinary and developmental capital expenses next year will be JD 324,175,000.

### Capital expenditures

Capital expenditure and expenditure allocated for projects

1) General management	JD 4,228,000
2) Defence and security	JD 204,627,000
3) International affairs	JD 5,928,000
4) Financial administration	JD 223,561,000
5) Economic development	JD 207,884,000
6) Social services	JD 91,148,000
7) Information and cultural services	JD 10,456,000
8) Transportation and communication	JD 29,969,000
Total	JD 776,710,000



The press delegation from the Union of Journalists in the Soviet Union seen here Monday shortly after their arrival on a week long visit to Jordan (Petra photo)

## Soviet press delegation arrives

AMMAN (Petra) — A press delegation from the Union of Journalists in the Soviet Union arrived here Monday on a one-week visit to Jordan with in the framework of exchange visits between the Soviet body and the Jordanian Journalists Association.

The association has prepared a programme for its guest delegation which includes meetings with a number of officials and tours of prominent development projects in Jordan.

The Soviet delegation includes the head of developing countries section at the Pravda newspaper, the senior political commentator from Izvestia and two members of the board of the Union of the Journalists of the Soviet Union.

They were received by Jordanian Journalists Association and Ministry of Information officials, the Soviet charge d'affaire and the press attaché at the Soviet embassy here.

## Joint Arab aviation planning meeting inaugurated

AMMAN — "Strategic planning" is the title of a three-day seminar organised by the Boeing Corporation and sponsored by the Arab Air Cargo Organisation (AACO). The seminar started Monday and will run until Wednesday here at the Holiday Inn Hotel.

On the opening day of the seminar, member airlines' planning and marketing executives discussed a broad range of issues affecting their strategic planning capabilities and efforts.

During the seminar, Fahd Faneek, vice-president Finance of Alia, the Royal Jordanian Airlines, deputised for Chairman Ali Ghandour in delivering a welcoming speech on behalf of Alia as



The three-day seminar organised by Boeing and sponsored by the Arab Air Cargo Organisation opens at the Holiday Inn Hotel here Monday (Petra photo)

the host country's national carrier.

The seminar was attended by representatives from 13 Arab airlines as well as from Alia's planning, marketing and sales departments.

Amer Sharif, director-general of AACO, told the Jordan Times that there are seven experts from the international Boeing Corporation participating in the seminar who will deliver lectures on the latest developments in the field of aviation.

They will also submit studies made on ways of improving procedures already being used by most air carrier organisations.

The AACO was established in 1965 and comprises all 18 Arab airlines as its members.

### Marketing conference

Meanwhile, the annual conference of the Alia marketing and sales operation has been scheduled to be held here between Dec. 13 and 15 and will include celebrations of Alia's 20th anniversary.

The forthcoming conference

S. N.

## Air cargo accord signed

AMMAN (Petra) — Director-General of the Arab Air Cargo Salah Hussein returned here Monday after a visit to Kuwait where he signed an air freight agreement with Kuwait Airways.

Under the agreement, the AAC will operate on regular weekly flight to Kuwait from the beginning of December.

The signing of this agreement is in line with the AACO plan which aims at expanding its route network to link Jordan and Iraq with Arab and world capitals.

## Pertini tours Italian backed irrigation project

AL KARAK (Petra) — His Majesty King Hussein Monday morning accompanied visiting Italian President Sandro Pertini on a tour of the south Jordan Valley, where he viewed the South Ghor irrigation project currently being implemented by the Italian firm of Impresit.

Jordan Valley Authority President Munther Haddadin expressed in a speech of welcome to Mr. Pertini his high appreciation of the assistance extended by the Italian government for the implementation of development projects in Jordan.

He pointed out that the project under execution aims at improving the economic situation in the area, which is inhabited by 2,000 families.

The project will irrigate 46,000 dunums of farming lots comprising 30 dunums each. Out of the total amount, 26,000 reclaimed dunums will be in Ghor Al Safi, Dr. Haddadin said.

The project includes the construction of diversionary and cement-mix dams on subsidiary streams to be installed in storing poles, which in turn will pump stored waters into a network of major and subsidiary pipes for irrigation purposes.

The project also includes the construction of 200 kilometres of rural road connecting farming areas with services' centres, Dr. Haddadin added.

The second stage of the project aims at irrigating 56,000 dunums of South Ghor land by diverting the course of the Wadi Al Mujib.

Mr. Pertini with a commemorative gift while the Impresit director gave the King a present as well.

The King and Mr. Pertini were accompanied on their tour by the accompanying Italian delegation.

Later in the afternoon, Mr. Pertini, his delegation and the King visited the ancient Jordanian city of Petra, where they were received by Minister of Culture and Youth Ma'an Abu Nowar. Earlier, on Sunday evening, Their Majesties King Hussein and Queen Noor gave a dinner at Al Nadwa in honour of President Pertini.

The dinner was attended by His Highness Prince Mohammed, Her Highness Princess Basma and Her Highness Princess Taghrid.

The dinner was also attended by Prime Minister Mudar Lawzi, Coun-Minister Amer Khammash, Chief Chamberlain Prince Ra'd Ibn Zaid, Armed Forces Commander-in-Chief Lt.-Gen. Sharif Zaid Ibn Shaker and their wives.

A number of accompanying delegation members and the Italian ambassador to Jordan Marquis Fabrizio Rossi-Longhi also attended.

President Pertini presented Queen Noor with the order of merit of the Italian Republic on the occasion.

## Wasfi Tal's death marked

AMMAN (J.T.) — Monday, Nov. 29 marked the twelfth anniversary of the death of the late Jordanian Premier Wasfi Al Tal, a prominent figure in the country's political history and a tough advocate of Jordan's self-sufficiency and reliance.

The late prime minister was assassinated on Nov. 28, 1971 while attending a meeting of Arab defence ministers in Cairo.

In a statement on forming his first cabinet in 1962, Mr. Tal stressed the need for making the best of available national resources for modernising Jordan to cope with the requirements of a rapidly-developing world and a sweeping scientific and technological revolution.

Mr. Tal was a strident advocate of the mobilisation of Jordan's national and human resources in order to create a society capable of confronting the continued Zionist threat to Jordan.



Wasfi Al Tal

He believed that Israel could only win its wars with the Arabs on a quality basis, which he thought could be combated by developing Arab society as a whole, he thought.

Henceforth, he always adopted an outlook calling for the organisation of the Jordanian society on solid foundations of integrity to face pressing circumstances.

## Community development seminar to open today

AMMAN (Petra) — A two-day seminar on local community development is scheduled to open Tuesday at the 'Allan Community Centre.

In statement to the Jordanian News Agency, Petra, Minister of Social Development In'am Al Mufri, who will open the seminar, said that local community development aims at improving the standard of living and achieving

social, cultural, educational, health and construction progress for local communities.

Director of 'Allan centre Issam Al Zwawi said that the seminar is aimed at improving services at local community level through applying integrated and comprehensive development programmes and achieving popular participation in such schemes.

## Tijani: Marketing must take priority in the economy

By Salameh Ne'matt  
Special to the Jordan Times



Mohammad Tijani

AMMAN — One of the major problem facing Jordan's commercial and industrial economy is that of marketing. Affecting both the private and public sectors, diversifying the necessary incentives that would promote Jordan's image abroad and appeal favourably to prospective investors in the country.

Marketing efforts in both the private and public sectors vis-a-vis their products and services, is becoming the main concern of companies both inside and outside Jordan, who are understandably wary about committing themselves to high risk endeavours. Local and foreign commercial and industrial companies are demanding more research, more feasibility studies, more strategic planning and more "review" committees to weed out marketing problems. In Jordan however, the result of all these checks is total confusion and inactivity.

According to Mohammad Tijani, general manager of the Amman Chamber of Commerce, enlightened companies have recognised the challenge and are radically overhauling their operations to put more emphasis on marketing, seeking top marketing executives and changing the nature and scope for their jobs.

which are "internationally marketable" and with exception of vegetables and fruits which are exported to neighbouring Arab countries. Most of the other industries were basically established to meet the needs of the local market with the purpose of minimising the chronic deficit in the balance of trade. The prices of the products of these industries are not competitive compared with the prices of similar imported products, yet these industries were allowed to "survive" under the protection of high tariff walls, he added.

Mr. Tijani pointed out that neither sales opportunity research nor sales effort research is being carried out by the private sector in Jordan, with exception to market research as part of the initial feasibility studies carried out by a few local and foreign management or industrial consultants operating in the country. The other more common types of research study, such as product research, sales organisation research, channels of distribution and advertising research are more or less non-existent, he said.

According to Mr. Tijani, it is the duty of the public sector in the first place to organise an aggressive and comprehensive marketing campaign for the current 1981-1985 five-year social and economic development plan. "Regrettably," he added, "no organised marketing plan has yet been worked out in this respect with the exception of the personal and continuing efforts of His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hassan. I believe that the promotion of Jordan's products and services at a regional or international level, with the exception of potash, phosphate and fertilisers

man's development plan depends largely on the image of Jordan abroad, which should promote Jordan as a country enjoying political stability with all facilities and physical and human resources necessary for a sound and fruitful investment," he said. Regarding the vital role of advertising campaigns in marketing, Mr. Tijani said that the marketing efforts of the local private sector vis-a-vis imported goods are limited to advertising through the media of the local press and television and to personal selling on a very limited scale.

Mr. Tijani went on to explain that advertising campaigns are in most cases carried out without proper consideration being given by the marketing manager in most companies to what media should be used, the frequency with which the various advertisements will appear, and the message to be employed. "Usually," he maintained, "advertising agencies, with poorly qualified staff, take the decisions related to the media, the frequency and the message on behalf of the marketing manager."

On a larger scale, concerning the efforts of both the private and public sectors to promote Jordanian products abroad, Mr. Tijani declared "one would not be far from the truth to say that such efforts are very limited, to the point that they could be described as being nil."

As a basic measure to overcome the shortage or lack of qualified marketing managers furnishing the needs of marketing in the country, Mr. Tijani suggested that the Jordanian Federation of Cha-

mbers of Commerce and the Amman Chamber of Industry, as well as the Ministry of Industry and Trade should in collaboration with the University of Jordan and Yarmouk University, establish an institute that would graduate qualified marketing managers. "But," he pointed out, "there is no point establishing such an institute, unless those responsible for guiding the destiny of industry in Jordan realise that they can no longer depend on casual personal contacts and personal impressions when taking decisions pertinent to their business operations."

According to Mr. Tijani, marketing managers should realise that they must keep in touch with their customers to find out what they really need, and that marketing has developed as a science that enables them to keep in touch with their customers and find out their need, likes and dislikes in order to achieve the basic principles of marketing.

In conclusion, Mr. Tijani said, the social economic and political legislation in Jordan should be developed further to deepen the meaning and feeling of stability and freedom. Such a development, he maintained, would provide the right background and incentives to promote Jordan's image abroad and would appeal favourably to prospective investors. "I believe that Jordan's image abroad is a reflection of what we can do in Jordan, and what we have here responsibility promising physical and human resources which could and should be utilised to the best of our ability."



# We have always been closely aligned with Israel, says Weinberger

Following are excerpts from — U.S. Defence Secretary Caspar Weinberger's statement at a Pentagon press conference, Nov. 22:

Weinberger: I've got a short statement here that relates to the funds appropriated by the Congress. We don't have the final details yet because it was a very long bill, some 380 items were reduced in small amounts, but the general overall result is that we have endorsement and approval, appropriations for all of the president's major programmes and weapons systems except the chemical warfare weapons that were requested.

With the cuts that were made, primarily the effect of that will be that we will have all of the weapons systems the president feels is essential but we will take a little longer to get them and they will cost quite a bit more because of the reductions that were made to the rate of acquisition and in the most economic quantity that we had requested in our budget.

One example is the multi-year procurement where we had made some 14 requests, I think eight were denied. The effect of the deal is that the things that we are authorised to buy and will buy will cost \$1,300,000,000 more than would otherwise have been the case if the multi-year procurement had been adopted.

Nevertheless, there were some substantial improvements made and we have at this point approximately three years into the administration improved substantially the readiness and the sustainability of our forces. Morale is vastly improved as is recruiting with 100 per cent of the recruiting goals being achieved. And we have made major improvements in both conventional and the strategic forces. We've improved the combat capability of the ground forces and our tactical air forces. We have a modest force expansion and we're making steady progress toward the 600 ship navy and two battlefleets have been activated. We have three carriers now under construction and we produced 100 of the B-1B bombers and the commitment and schedule on the MX has been maintained. Two Trident submarines have been deployed. They're building them at the rate of one a year and the D-5 missile work is progressing on schedule. And we've made major investments in training programmes, material readings has been improved. But there has been, as I said, because of the reductions that were made in over 380 of the procurement programmes and in the R and D, we have a situation in which what we need, what's been authorised, what we will have to have will cost us more and will take us a little longer to acquire.

I'd be glad to try to take your questions.

Q: Mr. Secretary, in view of your general satisfaction at the rate of procurement for the Reagan rearmament programme and the revised assessment by the Intelligence Community of the Reagan-Soviet military spending, is it your view now that the United States is ahead in the arms race?

A: No, by no means and it's not an arms race. What we're engaging in is an attempt to regain deterrent strength and what I'm saying is that we've made substantial progress toward that goal. The president's goal was to try to do it in five years. It will take us a little longer. But we are making substantial progress and that, from our point of view, is a very good thing for world peace because it means that as we regain our deterrent strength we regain the ability to deter attack which we feel had been seriously impaired three years ago.

On the CIA-DIA differences which are comparatively small, and you had a briefing on the subject, primarily that is a difference between the agencies as to the rate of increase. The fact that there is an enormously large amount of money being spent by the Soviets for the military machine each year is not disputed and the fact that it's around 15, 16 per cent of their GNP is not disputed. The fact that it's a great deal more than we're investing is not disputed. It's a small technical dispute as to the rate of increase and there are all kind of arguments as to whether that's caused by changing models and one thing and another, but a brief answer to your question is, we don't think we are in a situation where we can in any sense slow down the regaining of our military strength.

Q: Mr. Secretary, it's been a couple of weeks now since the president promised retaliation for the bombing of the Marine barracks in Lebanon. We haven't taken any action. Are we in danger of losing our credibility on that score?

A: I don't think so because I didn't read the president as saying any promise of retaliation. We had a horrible tragedy to the Marines suffered similarly by the French and later by the Israelis and it's a Multi-National Force and we con-

tinue to do all we can to maintain the safety and improve the situation of that force and we will continue to do that.

Q: A followup on the question. Are you still not able to pinpoint the perpetrators of that horrendous act?

A: We have a pretty good idea of the general group from which they came and as I said the first day, they are basically Iranians with sponsorship and knowledge and authority of the Syrian government and that's basically, that has not changed.

Q: Some members of Congress have written you that as new Trident submarines come in, we're going to have to discard some of our warheads. Is that as you see it and if so, what warheads will we?

A: We're on a basic programme of trying to build down as you know and reduce. There is nothing to my knowledge to the acquisition of the Tridents on schedule that requires a specific reduction in warheads of the type they would carry. The D-5 missile which they will carry will not be on-line for at least five more years and it will be a missile which will give us the strength and accuracy we need. But I'm not aware of any corresponding reductions that need to be made.

Q: ... SALT treaty?

A: No, there are some other submarines that are being taken out of action in accordance with the agreements made some time ago but that's been underway for some time.

Q: Mr. Secretary, the state of tension between this country and the Soviet Union is now being compared to that of the time of the Cuban missile crisis. I'd appreciate your reading of that state at this point.

A: Well, it's a little hard to make comparisons as to different kinds of states. Certainly relationships are not good and one of the reasons they're not good is that all of the period that we generally called détente we had much closer relationships in the way of exchange visits, educational and scientific missions. I was over there myself in that period returning visits that the minister of health paid on me. In all that time, we very much hoped that that plus the negotiations for the various SALT treaties and all would lead to a permanent situation in which the tensions could be reduced and removed and we could have a better continuing relationship. We were greatly disappointed in that because during all that period the Soviets built up and continued to build up an enormous increase in their military strength, mainly offensive in character.

These disputes were talking about a minute ago as to the rate of increase, that's just what they are. They're rather minor intra-agency disputes here, but nobody doubts the fact that it was an enormous increase. They never paused for 21, 22 years, whereas we did. And so I think that's why relationships are bad.

Q: Will there be a time lapse between the first and second deployments in Europe which could be used for —

A: There is no substance to that story at all. We are on exactly the schedule that was either announced or printed, one way or the other, some time ago. There's been no change to the deployment schedule. In other words, the cruise missiles in Britain and the Pershing IIs in Germany were to be deployed at the end of the year and they will be in the absence of anything happening between now and then. The second phase was a few months later, two or three months later they would be in Italy. And another three or four months and they were to be in one of the, added to some of the other countries that were there and so. We're right on schedule. There are no technical reasons for any delay because there's no delay, there will be ample time even if we're in the middle of deploying for an agreement to be reached and an agreement to be executed. The president has said many times what goes in cao come out. We have made no change in the deployment schedule, do not contemplate any and we have no reason to do so.

Q: Deployment will start tomorrow in Germany?

A: Deployment will start in Germany when the German government is ready to announce it.

Q: Did you see the film "The Day After" Sunday night? And what do you think about it and what are your views?

A: I saw bits and pieces of it here in the department before and I think that as Dr. Kissinger said, it is a horrible thing. It is exactly why the conditions that were portrayed are conditions that have been known for at least 25-30 years, and it is exactly why we're doing the kinds of things that we think

are essential to prevent the horrors that were depicted in that film. We are doing the arms reduction negotiations as seriously as we can at all levels. We're trying to maintain and regain a deterrent strength, and deterrence has preserved the peace between the superpowers now for close to 40 years, and we are at the same time trying to develop the president's defensive initiative which to my mind offers the greatest hope of all that we can render impotent these weapons that cause this kind of destruction that was depicted.

Q: In your report to Congress last year, if I can return to the budget for a second, you projected a 1985 budget of something like \$321 or 322 billion. Do you still think and hope that figure is attainable?

A: There's been an awful lot of speculation about that figure and of course as we get closer to January and my experience, the speculation about all the budget numbers will increase and it is fairly fruitless because the budget figures are those that the president submits in January and it's widely known that we don't and can't discuss them ahead of time.

It is also widely known that we've had very good luck or very good success, however you want to phrase it, with inflation. And consequently, all of the individual years as we've progressed from the first year, we've been able to make reductions based on reduction of our inflation estimates. But I don't have a final figure for you on 1985, although we're certainly working on it assiduously.

Q: Mr. Secretary, in August you were saying that the situation in El Salvador was improving, the trends were going to the right direction. It appears they're going the other way now. There are a number of reports saying the Salvadoran army is not conducting the kind of missions that we'd like, they're taking high casualties and that sort of thing. Could you give us your assessment?

A: Well, trends have a way of going in opposite directions from time to time and I think at the moment I would certainly agree that the military situation is not going particularly well in El Salvador. I don't think it's a dramatic reversal or anything of that kind, but I would certainly agree, that the military situation is at this time not going well. I would repeat again that it was going well to August and September. I assume that if we can get any kind of reasonable funding for the logistical support that is required, that the trend will start going well again in a few months.

Q: To follow up on that Mr. Secretary, please. Can you at this time tell us that you are prepared to rule out recommending the injunctive of American combat troops in El Salvador, considering the current trend?

A: That I'm willing to rule out what?

Q: Let me rephrase the question, Sir. Considering the current situation, the trend that you described in El Salvador, do you believe that you can rule out the use of American combat troops in El Salvador?

A: We have no intention whatever of putting combat troops into El Salvador. I think that's been said something like 133 times and I'll say it another time, 134 times. We continue to think that the solution to the problems of poverty and instability and attempt to establish Communist bases in that area, in El Salvador, are best met by the president's initiatives which provide for 60 to 70 per cent economic aid, improved military logistical support, training and helping the Salvadorans help themselves, and that's what we continue to do.

Q: Mr. Secretary, on the morning of the bombing of the Marine barracks, you said once those responsible had been identified they would be punished. It appears to me this morning you have indicated them. Have they been punished?

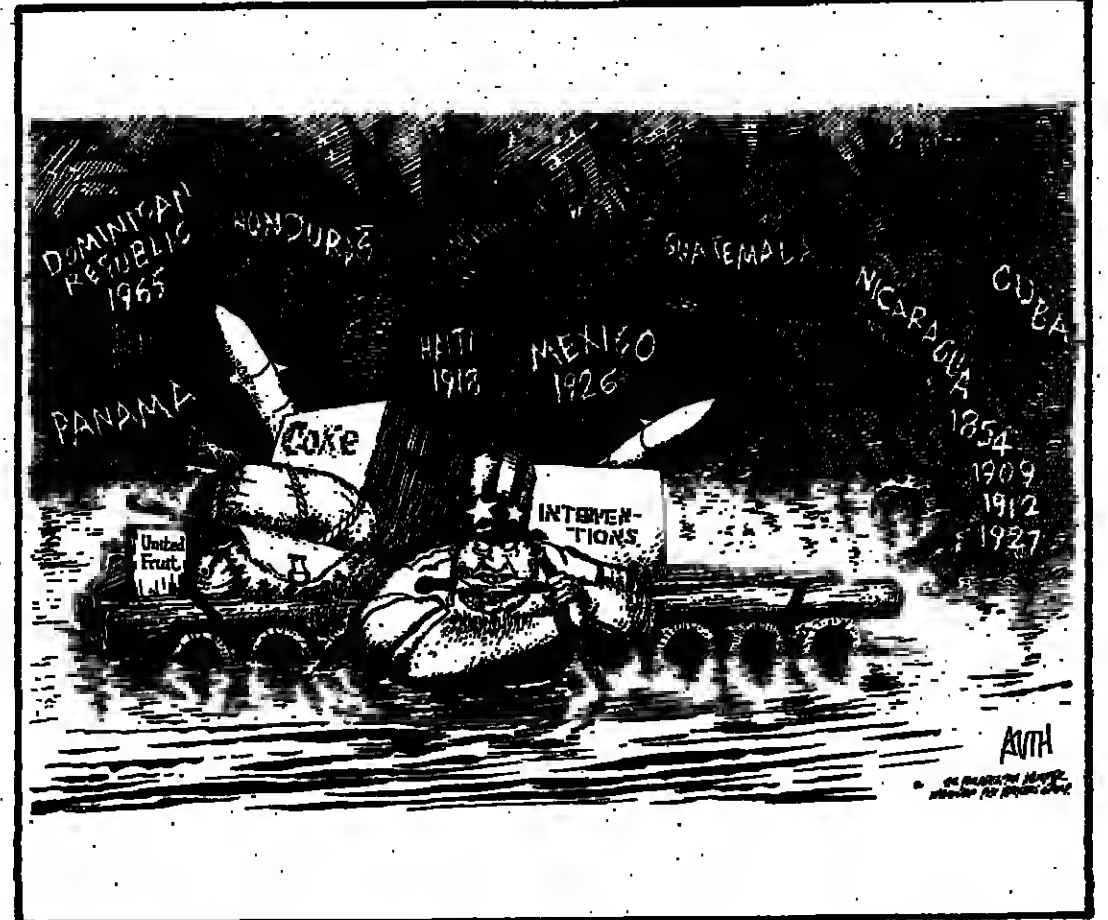
A: They were identified that same morning, and we still have part of the identification process under way. I don't think I'll answer anything more about that question, I think it's been asked and answered.

Q: On the same issue, you said that with regard to responsibility that it was basically Iranians and then you said "with sponsorship, knowledge and authority of the Syrian government."

A: I think that's a fair statement. Q: Well, what is your evidence to support that? That sounds to me to be the strongest statement that a U.S. —

A: Well, it's a continuation of the kind of examination and reports that we've been receiving ever since that first terrible Sunday morning. None of it has led us to change our mind and it is an accumulation of a number of reports in which we have considerable confidence.

Q: Mr. Secretary, an attack on



our Marines sponsored with the knowledge and authority of a foreign government would be regarded as an act of war. Are you making that suggestion?

A: No, I'm just going to make the suggestion that I've just made.

Q: When you suggested in answer to the first question, you said something like it's a Multi-National Force. Was that meant, or should we — would you say that as a Multi-National Force one country could do the punishing for another and that it's possible that retribution has been dealt to the U.S. aspects?

A: I meant what I said and you're perfectly free to draw any conclusion you want from it, but they wouldn't necessarily be the conclusions I would draw from it.

Q: Can you accept that as a question?

A: I would just make the statement, I've always tried to avoid conclusions.

Q: To change the subject, could you comment about your meeting with the Turkish foreign minister? Did he discuss the military assistance?

A: We had a very good meeting. Ordinarily, I think it's proper and fair for the descriptions of those meetings to come from the visitor rather than from the person he is calling on. He met with Secretary Shultz earlier and with various people here in Washington. I had a very good meeting with him. We discussed to some extent the military matters that I had pursued with his colleague, Mr. Batukin, in Ottawa, and also a discussion of a number of things like the co-production of the F-16 and things of that kind. But I think for any further discussion of what took place you should talk with him.

Q: Mr. Secretary, could you tell us anything, share with us any insights into the leadership situation in the Kremlin today? What Andropov...?

A: No, I really know very little more about it than has already appeared. I just to think obviously as everybody does, that it's extremely significant that he was not present at the big celebrations earlier in November.

Q: You have now said 134 times

that we will not send combat troops into El Salvador. Can you make the same assurances for Nicaragua?

A: Well, you know we get into this game and pretty soon you're up in the thousands. I think the simplest way to phrase the whole thing is that, we don't discuss anything in the way of hypothetical questions, that's the simplest rule of all. And secondly, I wouldn't discuss anything that involved any considerations of that kind, not because we were thinking about it or because we were not thinking about it, but simply because the fact that a question is asked does not mean that it has to be answered. You shouldn't draw any conclusions from that either.

Q: There is a bit of consistency perhaps in your having ruled out El Salvador but now saying we don't discuss hypothetical questions when —

A: No, all I'm talking about — the question on El Salvador was very specifically directed toward what was described as a worsening trend of military capabilities or military operations.

Q: Are things getting better in Nicaragua for our side?

A: We are not, we do not have a side to speak in Nicaragua. We have a considerable, continuing worry about the Communist and Cuban association with the Nicaraguan government.

Q: After Christmas what size of our U.S. force, non-combat force, do you think we will need to keep in Grenada?

A: Well, I don't know that we'll need to keep anything in Grenada after Christmas. Non-combat is, if you're talking about people just down there doing work that the Grenadan government wants done, well then you're asking me to estimate the amount of size of the American colony so to speak, and I wouldn't really be able to do that. I don't anticipate the need for any combat troops at all after mid-December really, or before Christmas.

"It's all a function of how quickly the Grenadan government can establish themselves and then whether or not they are able to make arrangements and we would

certainly want to try to help them, get security forces in or develop their own security forces so that the island would not be defenceless. Meanwhile, and perhaps after that, we will certainly try to help them with roads and bridge construction and utilities and normal types of aid measures that we do in many countries all over the world. But there is no military involvement will be needed. I am sure after the period we have indicated, and the troops are coming out all the time now. We're drawing down all the time and so the final increments that come out will be very small.

Q: Mr. Secretary, are we sending 1,000 combat engineers to Honduras as Mr. Ike apparently suggested?

A: No, the Honduras operation is entirely a military exercise which was announced in mid-summer. It was announced that it was going to run until next February. There is no change in that. Included in that was a practice landing, an exercise landing by Marines. There have been engineers there for a long time from the beginning of the exercise, and I don't know the precise date the engineers are coming out. But they've done a splendid job and I was down and saw some of their work in construction of hospitals and airport facilities, things of that kind. But is all part of Ahuas Tara II and that is to terminate in February and I know of no plans to change that.

Q: Mr. Secretary, if we now hold Syria responsible for the Beirut bombing, where does that put us in our relationships with Israel in the Middle East? Are we now more closely aligned with the Israelis?

A: We've always been closely aligned with Israel and we will continue to be closely aligned with Israel as we should be. We have immense military support and economic support programme for Israel and they will continue. I think that there will be, as far as I know, there hasn't been any break in that relationship and certainly none is contemplated but a continuation of it is contemplated.

## Ominous signs

THERE are several indications to show that the United States has decided to change the nature of its relationship with Israel almost completely by forging a strategic alliance with the Zionist state as its most dependable ally and friend in the region.

Not that the two have not been good friends so far, but Washington appears to have come to the conclusion that their relationship must be based on stronger foundations to advance the interests of both countries in this vital part of the world.

The logic used to justify this new ominous move is lopsided, to say the least. Washington believes that by pouring arms and money into Israel, by taking the Zionists into confidence and by treating Israel like the most trusted and most favoured ally in the world, it would be able to extend its influence.

So far the U.S. has been doing just that and has dismally failed to compel Israel to do its bidding. Since Reagan came to power Israel has annexed Jerusalem and the Golan Heights, destroyed the Iraqi nuclear reactor, invaded Lebanon, smashed the Syrian air force, killed at least 20,000 Lebanese and Palestinians, occupied South Lebanon, ruined the Lebanese economy and raised tensions to fever pitch. With the Reagan government watching sometimes with glee — during the ill-fated tenure of Alexander Haig — or with sympathy and some understanding under Shultz who had changed overnight from an advocate of even-handedness to an unabashed supporter of the proposed alliance, Israel has rejected outright the Reagan peace plan for the Middle East and called it a recipe for its own destruction.

So what is the new strategy going to achieve for American influence on Israel? One hundred and twenty five billion dollars in cash and credits since 1948, plus one of the most powerful arms arsenals in the world, have failed to budge the Israelis, assuming that Washington has ever wanted it to do so.

It is a great victory for the Israelis to bring the U.S. to heel. All these acts and those still to emerge from the proposed strategic alliance with its lavish aid to the Zionists simply lend credence to what has been known all along — that the Arabs just cannot trust the U.S. to bring about a just solution of the Middle East crisis. — Arab News, Jeddah.

## ARABIC PRESS EDITORIALS

### Al Ra'i: Cure to all ills

THE ITALIAN president shares the views of His Majesty King Hussein that the Israeli occupation of Arab territories should end, and that the Palestinian people's rights in their homeland must be recognised. This means that U.N. resolution 242 must be implemented if peace is to be established in this region. King Hussein, in his meeting with the president, urged the European Community to find an acceptable formula through which to achieve peace while in his speech at the banquet in honour of Mr. Pertini, the King stressed the international community's responsibility towards that goal.

He said that peace ought to be based on justice and should guarantee the Palestinian identity and rights. These rights are the focal issue which is being made more difficult by Israel's constant measures of confiscation of Arab property and its drive to change the character of Arab land. The King pointed out that though the Iraq-Iran war and the situation in Lebanon are of prime importance, these problems are closely linked with the Middle East issue and indeed emanate from it. Therefore, with a just and durable settlement of the Palestine problem and the Middle East issue all the ills of this region will be cured.

### Al Dustour: Warning to Washington

YITZHAK SHAMIR is making his first visit to the U.S. as Israel's prime minister probably to disrupt American efforts to solve the Middle East region's problems. On the eve of his departure for Washington, Shamir reiterated his government's determination to pursue its settlement policies in the occupied Arab lands and its policies of no recognition of the Palestinian people's rights. We are indeed not surprised at all at these statements, coming as they do from the Arab's prime enemy. The Arabs realise that Shamir, as a faithful follower of and successor to Menachem Begin, is intent on implementing his policies towards the Arabs. However, the Arabs will be surprised if Washington lends an open ear to the views of this terrorist and his diabolic plans in our region. We will be more surprised if the U.S. comes out in support of Israel's plans and designs directed against the Arabs and their rights and if it continues to condone its building of settlements in Arab land.

Our past experience with Washington do not allow for optimism and we are not encouraged to think that U.S. policy will be changed with regard to the Arab-Israeli conflict. But at least we can warn Washington against offering Israel more support and assistance through their joint strategic treaty to help it expand at the expense of their Arab neighbours. It is true that a divided Arab nation encourages Israel to pursue its policies, yet we have to urge Washington to stop pumping aid into Israel at a time when it claims before the world that it is really trying to establish peace.

### Sawt Al Shaab: Theory into practice

WE ADMIT that the Venice Declaration laid firm ground in the search for peace in the Middle East. Yet that declaration lacked the driving force to put its prescriptions into practice. We would like to see that declaration taking the form of practical pressure alongside other U.N. resolutions to force Israel to recognise the rights of the Palestinian people. Clearly, the invasion of Lebanon and the current situation in that country resulted more or less from the Middle East issue and the Palestine problem which remains unresolved. The absence of the international pressure needed to achieve the aspired peace is still missing, so is the practical role of the European Community.

This was pointed out by King Hussein in his meeting with President Pertini who heads a nation that can take more effective steps towards bringing justice to our region. The Europeans ought to know that Israel would not have continued to take such a stand of indifference towards world international resolutions had there been sufficient and serious pressure on it to change its position. We appreciate Mr. Pertini's statement in which he supported the rights of the Palestinians in their homeland, yet we would like to see this stand translated into practice.

Self is life



## Yugoslavia celebrates 40 years of existence amid hopes of overcoming economic problems

By Teodor Olic

**BELGRADE** — This November, new Yugoslavia is celebrating forty years of existence. This jubilee, marking four decades of social development, is taking place at a time when rigorous efforts are being exerted to overcome the grave economic difficulties facing the country and when the first signs of emergence from the economic crisis can be seen. For the people of Yugoslavia, Republic Day — Nov. 29 — has always been more an occasion for drawing up the balance of social, political and economic development over the past year than a time for pomp and festivities.

The current economic crisis cannot be solved overnight, the problems will still continue to be felt over the coming years. However, the first signs that any further aggravation of the crisis has been halted offer encouragement that success will be achieved in the implementation of the long-term economic stabilisation programme, which was accepted by virtually the entire Yugoslav population in the middle of the year.

For the first time after several years of high balance of payments deficits, the first months of this year showed a positive balance of payments, albeit minimal (\$18 million). Exports have increased considerably, especially to the convertible currency market. Despite major difficulties (especially owing to decreased imports of raw materials and semi-finished products), production has maintained its level. In the first eight months of the year industrial production increased by 0.3 per cent. In normal circumstances, such

"growth" would be considered as stagnation; in the height of an economic crisis, it represents a success.

Despite their economic difficulties, the people of Yugoslavia do not forget the forty years of overall social, political, economic and cultural development. In the forty years since World War II, Yugoslavia has become an industrially developed, self-managing, socialist community having achieved one of the highest rates of social and economic development in the world.

### Deep-seated changes

Four decades have passed since then and during that time there have been deep-seated revolutionary changes and the construction of a new, original social system. The characteristics of this specific system are: The political system of self-management, socialist democracy, full national equality of all nations and nationalities in the framework of the federal system, in which the republics (federal units) have full sovereignty, and the policy of non-alignment, on which Yugoslavia's foreign policy is based.

The social system in Yugoslavia is today founded on the system of self-management in all domains of life. As the expression of socialist democracy, self-management represents the incarnation of the idea of the right of workers and citizens to decide directly on all questions arising in their own immediate environment and in society as a whole.

The first forms of self-management were to be found in Yugoslavia as early as 1949. After

the famous break with Informbureau in 1948, and thereby also with the concept of the administrative system and centralistic state socialism, Yugoslavia started out on its own path by transferring the power of government from the state to the workers and citizens. The first workers' councils were founded to undertake the management of their enterprises. Implementing the slogan "factories to

the workers", the workers' councils and workers self-management in 1950 were given legal status as the exclusive form of enterprise management in the socially-owned sector.

### Intensive economic development

Yugoslavia has succeeded in transforming itself from an under-developed, mainly agricultural, country into a medium-developed, industrial country, despite the upheavals of the modern world and its own problems.

Yugoslavia's overall social product amounted in 1980 to some \$70 billion, which represents the index figure of 636 as compared with 1950. The overall world index for the same period is 396. In the period from 1950 to 1980

the average annual growth rate in the world was 4.7 per cent, while the corresponding figure for Yugoslavia was 6.4 per cent. The social product per capita in 1980 was \$2,789.

The social sector of the economy, which is responsible for material development, today accounts for 86 per cent of the total economy. In the forty-year period since the war there has been a constant increase in the participation of industry in the country's economic structure, increasing from 18 per cent in 1947 to some 40 per cent in 1981.

The dynamic socio-economic development has led to the rapid exodus of people from the villages into the towns. In the last two decades alone, nearly eight million people have gone over to industry from agriculture. In 1948 the agricultural population numbered 67 per cent of the total population, while in 1981 this figure had decreased to 29 per cent.

Out of the six million persons employed in the socially-owned sector 3.7 million are qualified workers.

Major results have also been achieved in raising the standard of living of the citizens of Yugoslavia. Statistics show that 87 per cent of households possess a refrigerator, 81 per cent a radio, 70 per cent a washing machine, virtually one in three households has a car and one in two a television.

The people of Yugoslavia consider that the material and human potential of the country are adequate to assure the overcoming of the economic crisis in the years to come, despite the difficulties, of which they are fully aware — Tanjug feature

## Are the pastoral nomads disappearing?

By Andrew Williams

**DETROIT** — They are proud, independent and free, content to drive their herds across a desolate landscape in search of pasture. But, like North American cowboys with whom they share these traits, pastoral nomads such as the Bedouin of Arabia and the Fulani of Nigeria are a disappearing breed, warns rural sociologist, Dr. Jene Gilles.

Addressing the American Association for the Advancement of Science's annual meeting held this year in Detroit, U.S.A., the University of Missouri social scientist talked of a "pastoral crisis" in many developing countries.

For thousands of years nomadic people have grazed their herds by moving them over large areas of the arid, marginal land they occupy. Goats, sheep, camels and cattle have thus been raised on sparse vegetation that would otherwise be of no use to humans.

But in many places governments are restricting the mobility of nomads, limiting the territory they may use and pushing them into a more conventional sedentary life.

"As a result, the ecological viability of traditional pastoralism and of the land itself are threatened," says Dr. Gilles.

James Riddell, a University of Wisconsin land-tenure specialist, agrees. He says that although fenced-in rangeland may suit Western ranchers, it clashes with both the climate and the centuries-old migratory herding traditions of Western Africa.

Despite this, international livestock consultants have tried for 60 years to impose Western-style, sedentary range management on

Western Africa's nomadic herders.

"The World Bank and the U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID) have spent \$650 million on livestock programmes on the continent — without success," claims Mr. Riddell.

Imposing a system of exclusive rights to restricted grazing areas does not take into account the tremendous variation in rainfall in the area, he says.

"A piece of land may offer good grazing for a few years, then there will be none. Unlike the Western U.S., Western Africa has no snow melt. If there's no rain, there's no grass. There are also periodic migrations of disease vectors such as the tsetse fly that drive out livestock producers."

Where nomadic herders are free each year to move to those areas that have received rainfall, they assure sustenance for both their animals and themselves, as well as reduce pressure on vegetation in drought-stricken areas.

In western North America, where livestock grazes on the same lands all year long, stocking rates are set to the average yearly precipitation rate. At these rates some overgrazing may occur in dry years, but the conservative use in years of above-average precipitation is assumed to compensate.

Range scientists have long realised that one way to protect the fragile ecology of marginal lands while achieving the maximum production is to maintain a low number of animals. But most nomads are reluctant to reduce the size of their herds because they feel this would threaten human survival.

"Resistance to range man-

agement by pastoralists and their culture has generally sabotaged attempts to improve or protect Near East and African pastoral production systems," says Dr. Gilles. "But without better management it is difficult or impossible to improve productivity."

### An old story

Similar problems were faced in the plains of North America in the 1920s and 1930s, and met much the same resistance from ranchers, then. Overgrazing, poor agricultural practices, and drought led to the Dust Bowl. But it was the tremendous resources of the government, combined with the political weakness of the ranchers, rather than the latter's desire for new approaches, that led to the triumph of scientific range management, he points out.

Range management has had some success stories in developing countries. For instance, a southern Tunisian project introduced seasonal rotation of flock grazing to double plant density and production after only four years. And the stocking rates were essentially those applied by the herders themselves.

Other attempts to change the traditions of nomads have been disastrous, however.

"Attempted livestock programmes have taken control of water from tribal elders in Western Africa and given it to government officials, with chaotic results," says Mr. Riddell. "And the land around the government wells is the worst managed."

Mr. Riddell explains that under traditional Islamic Law people are allowed to water their herds once, and then they must move on. But

anyone can use the government wells as much as they want. As a result, the land around the wells is badly overgrazed — to the point that the resulting circles of deserts show up on satellite pictures.

Scientists at the conference were united in their emphasis on the need for a new model of range management of developing countries with nomadic populations.

The best hope for resolving the "pastoral crisis", according to Dr. Gilles, is first to accept that there is a contradiction between the survival of individual pastoralists and the long-term interests of range scientists and animal production specialists. Then a new form of pastoralism can be created to harmonise governmental goals and the economic needs of the herders.

Nomadic people are frequently the poorest in developing countries. Governments' attempts to bring them some of the benefits of development such as schools, housing and medical care have either not been successful, or have meant the altering of their traditional lifestyle and the destruction of rangelands. There is evidence, for instance, that the Bedouins, who probably make up a quarter of the population of Saudi Arabia, are becoming economically marginal within the country despite the oil wealth.

Riddell says that it is no longer possible to look to the past for solutions to the present crisis.

"Young herders won't return to a system governed by the tribal elders. Either a new system will evolve, based on some type of local management that emphasises fixed kinship units rather than fixed land units, or there will be chaos," he predicts. — IDRC feature

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# SPORTS

## National basketball team returns from Hong Kong

AMMAN (J.T.) — Jordan's national basketball team arrived here Monday from Hong Kong after participating in the 12th Asian Men's Basketball Championships held there. The team received a warm welcome at the Queen Alia International Airport. They were met by Mr. Muhammad Abu Tayyeb Director of the Youth Welfare Organisation, presidents of the sports federations and members of the national women basketball team.

The Jordan national team played in Group 3 at the championships where they beat Malaysia 82-74, Singapore 87-65, while they lost against Japan 4-79 which deprived the team from reaching the finals. Jordan also beat India 81-72 and Hong Kong 94-72 which means that Jordan lost only one match while achieving four victories.

Jordan's Murad Barakat drew attention of spectators at the championship and was top scorer in the Jordanian team.

HONG KONG (R) — China, the defending champions, beat Japan

105-79 (61-31) in the 12th Asian Basketball Championships Monday in a preview of their match on Tuesday to decide who will represent Asia at next year's Los Angeles Olympics.

In the other match between the top four teams, South Korea defeated Kuwait 92-60 (51-34). The two teams will also play Tuesday to settle the tournament's third and fourth placings.

In a match to decide minor positions, Malaysia downed Indonesia 97-71 (56-36) to gain 11th place.

The final and other placing matches will be played on Tuesday.

## Rain saves Pakistan

BRISBANE (R) — Pakistan's salvation in the second cricket test depends on rain, which swept the Brisbane Cricket Ground Monday to frustrate Australia's bid for an innings victory.

The death knell sounded for Pakistan when, during the 55 minutes play between showers in the morning, they lost three leading batsmen. The collapse left Pakistan 82 for three by lunch in their second innings, still 271 runs behind.

But with rain continuing to lash down and the covers over the wicket, the umpires abandoned play for the day without a further ball being bowled and Pakistan had a lifetime to a draw.

## Holmes names Coetzee as his next opponent

LAS VEGAS (R) — World Boxing Council (WBC) heavyweight champion Larry Holmes made clear Sunday his next opponent would be World Boxing Association (WBA) title-holder Gerrie Coetzee of South Africa.

Holmes told reporters the morning after his one-round knockout of inexperienced fellow American Marvis Frazier in a non-title bout here that he would be willing to meet Coetzee in South Africa.

"But if I don't get \$100 million to fight Coetzee, I'm retiring," the 34-year-old champion said.

Holmes also said he would be willing to fight Coetzee in South Africa "only if it were turned into a positive thing."

"I'd only do it if we gave something back," said Holmes, who in the past has vowed never to fight in South Africa because of the government's racial policies.

"I'd expect them (South African interests) to make a contribution to some charity and I would do the same in this country."

Holmes, now unbeaten in 45 professional fights, is due to make a mandatory defence against the

WBC's top-ranked contender Greg Page in his next bout.

But he said: "Greg Page is over the hill already. Gerrie Coetzee is going to be the next fight, if there is one. For now, you can consider me semi-retired."

Cedric Kushner, a South African with a promotional link with Coetzee, said he would meet Dan King, who has promoted most of Holmes' fights, in New York to discuss a fight to unify the world heavyweight championship.

"The fight doesn't have to be in South Africa. We'll fight him anywhere, even in Easton," Kushner said, referring to Holmes' hometown in Pennsylvania.

"Caesars Palace is interested, and that would be fine too. Actually, Gerrie would be at a disadvantage in fighting Larry in South Africa because he would be under a lot more pressure," he said.

Kushner also said he was convinced Holmes would face Coetzee far less than \$100 million despite the American's assertion

"I want 100 million to fight the apartheid South Africa."

## Dujon, Lloyd lead Windies fightback against India

BOMBAY (R) — West Indies hauled themselves out of a precarious position here Monday and set up an outside chance of snatching victory over India in the fourth cricket test which ends on Tuesday.

West Indies slipped to 238 for five at one stage in reply to India's first innings of 463, but recovered to 393 all out and snatched up the home country's first two second innings wickets for 45 by the close of the fourth day.

India called the tune initially by swiftly dismissing overnight pair Larry Gomes and Vivian Richards when West Indies resumed at 204 for three, and Kapil Dev's team might have lightened their grip but for five missed chances.

Jeff Dujon, who had three escapes, and captain Clive Lloyd, dropped twice, capitalised on the errors and shared a sixth wicket partnership of 119 which lifted West Indies clear of trouble.

Wicketkeeper Dujon, the more positive partner, scored 84, and Lloyd made 67 in a low key role, while off spinner Shival Yadav finished with five for 131 on a slow pitch.

India started encouragingly by

sending back Gomes and Richards within the first 45 minutes Monday morning while 34 were added.

Gomes was out for 26 in the first over of the day, beaten by a beautiful ball from Kapil Dev who, despite this success, bowled a first spell of only four overs.

But his move in replacing himself with left arm spinner Ravi Shastri was soon rewarded. In his first over, Shastri drew Richards out of his crease and had him stumped off a ball that spun away to leave the batsman stranded. Richards, who resumed on 103, made 120 in 263 minutes.

Shastri made little impression on Dujon, who went down the wicket and drove him for a magnificent six. Yet even though he played several delightful shots, it took Dujon 133 minutes to complete 50.

Dujon was let off three times while he went from 59 to 74. In each case the bowler to suffer was left arm spinner Maninder Singh, who could not hold two return catches, while Kirmani failed to stump his opposite number.

Lloyd was dropped at slip by Sunil Gavaskar off Yadav on 30 and 53, but once Yadav had dismissed Dujon he went on to claim

the wickets of Malcolm Marshall and Michael Holding and finished with his best-ever test figures.

Dujon, who batted for 189 minutes and hit nine fours and a six, and Marshall were both caught off bat and pad in trying to sweep Yadav.

The innings began to Peter away once Dujon was out and Lloyd, on 48 at the time, made no effort to keep the tail-enders away from the bowling.

India, who had to face 13 overs before the close, were immediately in trouble.

Gavaskar fell to the third delivery he faced, playing a reckless forcing shot off the back foot at Marshall and lobbing a simple catch to mid-off.

Anshuman Gaekwad was caught at slip by a sharp leg cutter from Holding and India were six for two.

Dilip Vengsarkar, India's heaviest scorer in the series, could not bat due to a back injury, but Ashok Malhotra overcame a shaky start and with Shastri took the score to 45 for two at the close — an overall lead of 115.

West Indies lead 2-0 in the six-match series.

## Hamburg, Gremio to play for world club soccer title

TOKYO (R) — European Champions Hamburg of West Germany and South America's top club Gremio of Brazil will arrive here next week for the World Club Soccer Championship on Dec. 11, the Japan Soccer Association said on Monday.

Gremio of Porto Alegre will arrive in Tokyo on Dec. 7 and Hamburg on Dec. 9, the association said.

The match between the European and South American Cham-

ppions is the fourth to be held in Tokyo since 1980 when the World Club title was first played on a one-game basis instead of a two-leg home and away contest.

South American teams have dominated the series with English clubs three times providing the losing team. Nacional Montevideo of Uruguay edged out Nottingham Forest 1-0 in 1980, Brazil's Flamengo defeated Liverpool 3-0 in 1981 and Penarol of Uruguay beat Aston Villa 2-0 last year.

Hamburg beat Juventus of Italy 1-0 in Athens last May to win the European Cup while Gremio won the South American Club Championship, the Libertadores Cup, by beating Penarol in Rio de Janeiro last September.

## Gross swims 200m butterfly in record time

SCHWABISCH GUMUND, West Germany (R) — World Champion Michael Gross, already showing Olympic form eight months ahead of the Los Angeles Games, swam a world best time on Sunday for the 200 metres butterfly in a 25 metres pool.

The 19-year-old Gross was timed in one minute 56.1 seconds during a preparatory round for the West German Championships.

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## Rain wrecks first day of Australian Open

MELBOURNE (R) — Heavy rain washed out the first day of the Australian Open Tennis Tournament at Kooyong here on Monday.

With many of the practice and playing courts under water, officials were forced to abandon the first day's play without a ball being hit.

It will be difficult to complete the million dollar tournament on time, particularly as the New South Wales Men's Open is due to start in Sydney the day after the Australian Open ends on December 11.

Tournament officials may decide to reduce men's matches from five sets to three, as they did last year when rain interrupted play, or play men's and women's matches together, instead of on alternate days.

Officials made hurried changes to the first round schedule and announced five women's matches would be played on Tuesday if weather permitted.

The four men's singles originally planned for Monday will now be played on Wednesday. Seven courts at Kooyong, including the centre court, were covered Monday night after continual rain left a sheet of water over much of the complex.

Qualifying matches have been switched to tennis centres. Tournament director Colin Stubs said only the centre court would be used at Kooyong on Tuesday for the five women's matches.

Members of the Swedish Davis Cup squad were driven to the Royal Melbourne Golf Club to practise on the grass courts there while other players were directed to various indoor and outdoor centres around Melbourne.

## Training, diet help make up Navratilova's winning formula

LONDON (R) — Four-times Wimbledon Champion Martina Navratilova places tremendous importance on a rigorous training schedule and a carefully controlled diet for her outstanding performance on the tennis court.

Totally committed to her sport, Navratilova says in her new book, "tennis my way": "Matches are won on the practice court, in the gym, and in the mind."

She proves it with a gruelling off-court training programme designed for her by David Balsley, a

physical therapist who, she says, knows her body's strengths and weaknesses.

The programme is spelled out in the book. It includes jogging — two miles (3.2 km) three times a week as well as before any tennis — and sprinting, 100 sit-ups every day, skipping, bicycling and weight-training on a series of machines.

Some of these exercises are designed to loosen up the body, others to build up speed and endurance.

Not surprisingly, the Czechoslovak-born American has become known as the "bionic woman", the "tennis machine", the "man-made player" and the "computer on two legs".

On-court training, racket always in hand, involves more running practice following the pattern of a game, as well as reflex drills with New York coach Rick Elstein "to get me to see the ball early, react to it quickly, and execute efficiently."

Navratilova, who defected from Czechoslovakia in 1975 at the age of 18, has repeatedly stressed the team effort that goes into making her the world's top-ranked woman player.

Another member of that team is Robert Haas, a Florida nutritionist widely regarded as America's leading authority on sportsmen and women and their diets.

He has advised a number of top athletes, including men tennis players, on what they should eat. But in women's tennis he has only one client — Navratilova.

She first turned to him at the end of last year after it was discovered that she was suffering from toxoplasmosis, a rare blood disorder which she clearly sees as a

major factor in her disastrous quarter-final match against Pam Shriver in the 1982 U.S. Open.

Of Haas, Navratilova says: "I knew that he could not give me a better backhand or an angled serve, but I wanted to get a competitive edge through proper nutrition, and I did. I have increased my stamina, endurance, energy level, speed, strength, and neuromuscular coordination."

Haas records details of the food she eats and the training she undertakes, and the information is fed into a computer which also analyses her opponents' strengths and weaknesses. The results are sent back for the doctor to act on.

Haas says of Navratilova: "She is the first example of what I think will be a new breed of athlete."

Basically, her diet involves a high complex carbohydrate intake starches such as potatoes, pasta, breads, grains and cereals — with low fats and a moderate amount of protein.

Too much protein, she says, "retards and cripples an athlete's performance." And as far as alcohol is concerned — "this diet encourages near-teetotalism."

In the book, Navratilova also underlines the importance of the mental approach to the game and the ability above all to concentrate.

This requires intense disciplining of the body and mind, and Navratilova is the first to admit she has "lost (matches) carelessly because something caused my concentration to waver."

She compares her emotional attitude on court with that of John McEnroe, whose tennis style she admires. "Like John McEnroe, I expect a lot from myself, and when I get angry, I show it," she says.

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It is anticipated that this project will be available for tendering in early 1984.

Prequalification documents will be received not later than 12:00 noon Thursday, Dec. 24, 1983.

Documents should be sent to:

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**Dr. Eng. Munther Haddadin**  
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## Rival bidders battle for Eagle Star

LONDON (R) — Britain's biggest-ever takeover battle gathered pace Monday with two counter-offers within minutes for the Eagle Star insurance company.

West Germany's Allianz insurance group raised its bid for Eagle Star to £6.50 (\$9.50) per share but this was immediately topped by Britain's BAT Industries, which bid a further 10 pence (15 cents) per share.

The BAT Industries offer valued Eagle Star, Britain's sixth-largest insurance group, at around £914 million (\$1.33 billion).

Allianz began the battle last month when, after negotiating for two years for a working arrangement with the British company, it lost patience and made a full takeover bid.

Its initial offer of £5.00 (\$7.31) per share was described as "derisory" by Eagle Star's chairman, who however welcomed a later bid of £5.75 (\$8.40) per share from BAT Industries, advising shareholders to accept it.

Allianz waited nearly a month before announcing Monday's sharply higher cash offer, which an accompanying statement said was final and would not be increased again.

Allianz said it expected an early reply from the Eagle Star board, but instead it received a sharp rejoinder from BAT Industries, which had evidently prepared its counter-bid in advance.

Eagle Star shares jumped to £6.69 (\$9.77) on news of the bids from last Friday's £6.54 (\$9.55), but later eased to £6.62 (\$9.67).

Before the battle began, Allianz had built up a 29.99 per cent holding in Eagle Star, the maximum allowed under British law without a full takeover bid.

With the minimal acceptances of its earlier offer, it now has 30.01 per cent of the British company, and even if its acquisition attempt failed, it could gain heavily by selling these shares.

But Allianz said it is determined to gain a firm footing in the lucrative British insurance market, and market analysts believe further moves in the battle are likely.

In a statement later from Allianz's Munich headquarters, a spokesman said the company was considering a further offer for Eagle Star, but no decision was expected Monday.

Under the code of the London takeover panel, Monday's offers must remain open until Dec. 16, but both Allianz and BAT Industries have until Dec. 30 to decide whether to raise their bids again.

## Industrialists reject U.K. economic forecasts

LONDON (R) — Britain's industrialists Moody rejected the government's forecast of a 3 per cent growth in the economy next year but said they expected steady recovery from the recession to continue in the short term.

The Confederation of British Industry (CBI), the country's largest employers' organisation, said it expected economic growth in Britain to slow to between one and 1.5 per cent in 1984 from 3 per cent this year.

The recovery in British manufacturing which began earlier this year was continuing, they said. For the 10th consecutive month many companies were optimistic that output will rise over the next four months.

In its latest survey of monthly trends based on reports from 1,614 manufacturers, the CBI estimated inflation one year from now at around 5 per cent, slightly higher than the government's forecast of 4.5 per cent.

The industrialists said they did not expect much change in unemployment, now 3 million or 3 per cent of the work force.

The CBI figures are in line with other recent forecasts by the National Institute of Economic and Social Research, which last week estimated growth next year at around 2 per cent, and by many private economists.

The continued absence of any marked recovery in world trade was seen as a factor in what the CBI called "sedate growth" in Britain. Activity in the United States and Japan was forecast to continue to rise more rapidly than in Europe.

"World trade expansion in 1984 (although better than in 1982 and 1983) could be limited by the sluggish European pick-up and depressed demand from both oil and non-oil developing countries," the CBI said.

## Egypt may keep oil prices unchanged

CAIRO (R) — Egypt was almost certain to leave its crude oil prices for December unchanged, industry sources close to the Egyptian General Petroleum Corporation (EGPC) said Monday.

They told Reuters "there is a 99 per cent chance that Egypt will not change the prices" and that a decision by the EGPC was expected later this week.

Egypt, with daily oil production exceeding 750,000 barrels, of which a third is exported, sets prices at the start of every month and its benchmark Suez blend price is now \$28.50 a barrel.

The northwest Europe spot market speculated that Egypt was to announce a cut of about \$1 for December.

### Doha denies selling oil below OPEC price

Meanwhile, the Qatar General Petroleum Corporation (QGPC) has denied newspaper reports in London that it was selling oil below the OPEC benchmark price of \$29 per barrel.

A senior QGPC official said the reports were "baseless with no foundation in fact. We are not and would never be a party to undercutting the official OPEC price."

## Oman to raise oil exports to Japan

BAHRAIN (R) — Oman will raise its oil exports to Japan next year, giving Japan 61 per cent of total Omani exports, Omani Petroleum and Mineral Resources Minister Said Ahmad Al-Shanfari was quoted Sunday as saying.

The minister did not mention the present percentage of Omani oil exports to Japan but it was thought to be around 41 per cent of the sultanate's total oil industry sources said.

He said there were at present three Japanese companies working on oil exploration and that Omani-Japanese cooperation would expand.

## Iraq gets go-ahead for link to Saudi oil pipeline

NICOSIA (R) — Saudi Arabia has given the go-ahead for a project to link Iraq's southern oilfields to a Saudi pipeline to help expand its oil exports, Iraqi Oil Minister Qassem Ahmad Taqi was Monday quoted as saying.

This would enable Iraq to boost its oil exports by up to 500,000 barrels a day (b/d) pending completion of a 1.6 million b/d independent pipeline to the kingdom's Red Sea coast, he told the Middle East Economic Survey (MEES) in an interview.

He also said the first phase of the expansion of a pipeline through Turkey to the Mediterranean would come into operation in the first week of December, boosting its capacity to 900,000 b/d from the present 700,000. This would be further expanded to one million b/d by next April, he said.

The Turkish pipeline has been Iraq's only major outlet for its crude oil exports since the three-year-old Gulf war with Iran closed its Gulf terminals and Syria last year closed a pipeline across its territory to Iraq.

Mr. Taqi told the Nicosia-based oil and industry newsletter Iraq was also shipping 70,000 to 77,000 b/d of surplus fuel oil through the Jordanian Red Sea port of Aqaba and through Turkey.

It expected to start shipping 2,000 to 2,500 tonnes of gas oil through Aqaba late this year or early in 1984, he said.

Mr. Taqi said Iraq was also getting 300,000 b/d from Saudi Arabia and Kuwait through a time-exchange agreement under which it will return the oil from its own liftings at a later date.

Of this, 124,000 b/d of Khafji crude was coming from the Arabian Oil Company, the Japanese concern which produces oil from the neutral zone between Kuwait and Saudi Arabia. The rest was coming from Saudi Arabia, he said.

Mr. Taqi said the link to Saudi Arabia's petroleum pipeline, which runs from the kingdom's oil producing Eastern Province to the Red Sea at Yanbu, could be completed within a year.

The pipeline has substantial unused capacity, and Mr. Taqi has been quoted as saying this project would be a temporary link to make use of the spare capacity pending completion of the independent pipeline.

He said Iraq was still discussing final details with Saudi Arabia, but hoped to reach agreement for a consulting firm to prepare design and engineering studies for both projects within a few days.

Priority would be given to the first phase, which Iraq would finance itself, possibly through borrowing, he said.

Iraq might also consider building a pipeline to Aqaba at a later stage, he added.

Mr. Taqi said Iraq will press for an increase in its oil production quota and oppose any increase for Iraq at the forthcoming OPEC conference.

Iraq will seek a quota of 1.8 million b/d up from the present 1.2 million, when the OPEC (Organisation of Petroleum Exporting Countries) oil ministers meet in

Geneva on Dec. 7, he told MEES. But he said Iraq's quota of 2.4 million b/d was already higher than it should be, and other OPEC members were likely to resist any Iranian demand for an increase to 3.2 million b/d.

He also accused Iran, of selling its oil below OPEC-mandated prices to boost its revenue.

Iran's Deputy Oil Minister Abbas Honardoost said recently Iran would seek the quota increase if Saudi Arabia continued to produce at a high level.

Mr. Honardoost put Saudi output at 6.4 million b/d, but industry sources say it has now dropped back close to 5 million.

The 13 OPEC members agreed in London last March to cut the benchmark price for Saudi light crude by \$5 a barrel to \$29 and set an overall production ceiling of 17.5 million b/d to help defend the new price structure.

Mr. Taqi said it seemed logical that the 17.5 million b/d ceiling would be reaffirmed at the Geneva meeting.

Any increase in Iran's quota would therefore have to be at the expense of other members, he said.

"I do not think that any OPEC state is ready to relinquish its quota to Iran, especially if we realise that Iran does not even deserve the current quota," he said.

"If Iran is producing 2.4 million b/d when its production capacity does not exceed 3 million b/d, what should Iraq say with a capacity of 4 million b/d and a quota of only 1.2 million?"

"What should Saudi Arabia say with a capacity of 11 million b/d and a production of 5 million b/d? What should Kuwait say? All these countries are producing way below their production capacity," Mr. Taqi said.

He said Iraq would resist any pressure from Iran for a rise in OPEC prices because the market could not absorb such an increase.

FORECAST FOR TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 29, 1983

## YOUR DAILY Horoscope

from the Carroll Righter Institute

GENERAL TENDENCIES: An unusually good day for whatever personal or business relationships you have with other persons. Everyone is in a cooperative and pleasant state of mind, willing to reach new agreements.

ARIES (Mar. 21 to Apr. 19) Your partners are more than willing to cooperate with your ideas and plans today, but try to understand theirs also.

TAURUS (Apr. 20 to May 20) You understand how to get fellow workers to cooperate with plans you have in a very harmonious manner.

GEMINI (May 21 to June 21) Contacting good friends and planning a pleasant evening is wise winca you need recreation. Do necessary work first.

MOON CHILDREN (June 22 to July 21) Study home conditions and improve them. Buy mechanisms that are helpful around the house.

LEO (Jul. 22 to Aug. 21) Contact those persons who can help you to realize your longed dreams and gain their cooperation. Make calls and visits to old friends.

VIRGO (Aug. 22 to Sept. 22) Find the right way to add value to property and other assets you may have. Listen to what an expert has to say about business.

LIBRA (Sept. 23 to Oct. 22) You are charming today and can gal your affairs worked out admirably. Gain new allies for the days ahead.

SCORPIO (Oct. 23 to Nov. 21) You can gain cherished wishes quite easily now if you schedule a plan wisely. Feel satisfied in the evening, and take time to relax.

SAGITTARIUS (Nov. 22 to Dec. 21) Search out those friends you want as allies in the future and state your aims. It is important to drive carefully today.

CAPRICORN (Dec. 22 to Jan. 20) You can make a fine impression on bigwigs and should strive for a promotion by showing your true ability.

AQUARIUS (Jan. 21 to Feb. 19) Changes can occur today that will ensure to your benefit, so be alert to them. Cultivate some new contacts.

PISCES (Feb. 20 to Mar. 20) If you get into the silence for a while and let your hunches emerge, they can be very helpful to you and make your day bright.

IF YOUR CHILD IS BORN TODAY ... he or she will get along well with almost everyone. Slant the education along lines of work where much cooperation and combining of ideas is needed. Teach your progeny to stand up for his beliefs. Make sure meals are plentiful and regular.

"The Stars impel; they do not compel." What you make of your life is largely up to you!

## THE BETTER HALF. By Harris



## Peanuts



## Mutt 'n' Jeff



## Andy Capp



## JUMBLE. THAT SCRAMBLED WORD GAME

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

PYKER

GWEED

RADACE

GREEME

Answer: \_\_\_\_\_ THE \_\_\_\_\_

(Answers tomorrow)

Yesterday's Jumbles: WALTZ, UPPER KENNEL ANYWAY

Answer: When he saw the cops, the robber took off and left his accomplice to do this — TAKE THE WRAP

## THE Daily Crossword by Madeline Miller

ACROSS

1 Arab A

5 Ungual

9 Freshet

14 Pro — publico

15 Field measure

16 Big cat

17 Belge

18 Ostrich relative

19 Regretting

20 Intensive questioning

23 Old card game

24 Row

25 State positively

27 Rock plant

30 Sheriff's group

32 Make into law

33 Mud

34 Ready money

36 Vend

39 Corrupt

40 Wine leak

41 Membrane

42 Blissful abode

43 Scoff

44 Scintilla

46 Military students

47 Elapsed

50 High mountains

51 Single

52 See 45D

58 Opponent

60 Swan genus

61 City on the Dk

62 Fragrant resin

63 Sharp flavor

64 Paper quantity

65 Finch

66 Heed

67 Edible tubers

DOWN

1 Second actively

2 — Lombard

3 Religioua initials

4 Like some mail

5 Inure

6 Earthy pigment

7 Selem's estate: abbr.

8 Dread

9 Emphaeze

10 More, in music

11 Spy

12 Domingo, for one

13 Rye disease

21 Food regimen

22 Artist's etand

26 — man (burglar)

27 "— we forget!"

28 Arrow poison

29 Telephone

30 Yearmed

31 Algerien port

33 Ancient Persian

35 To shelter

36 Baracuda

37 Towel word

39 Italian composer

43 Weekens

45 Actor Van —

46 Church group

47 Minute openings

48 Intim

49 Cut

50 Explate

53 Newspaper section, too short

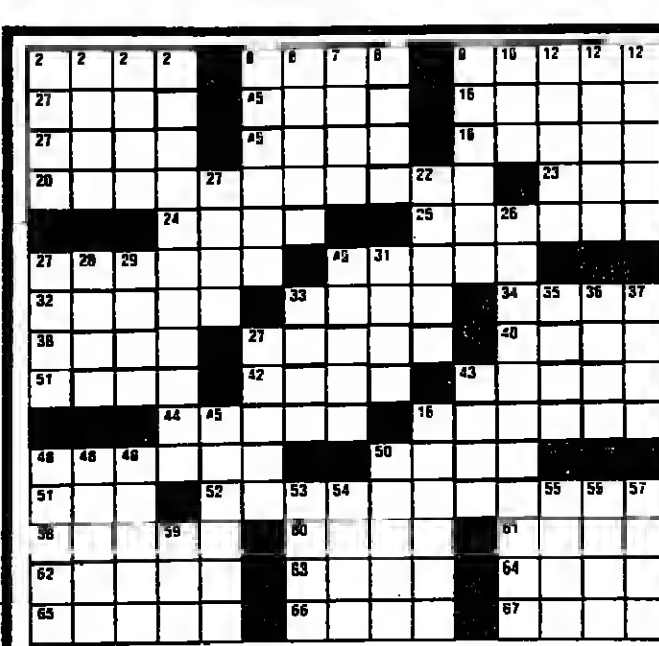
54 Thick slice

55 Vicinity

56 Sports group

57 Stately tress

59 "What a grand boy —"



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## WORLD

## French family survives Avianca 747 crash

## Madrid survivor recounts ordeal

MADRID (R) — A survivor from the crash of a Colombian airliner in which 182 people died said Monday one of the plane's engines caught fire minutes before it crashed into a muddy field on its final approach to Madrid Airport.

Frenchman Patrick Meyer, 29, one of the 11 survivors out of an officially revised list of 193 people on board, told a radio interviewer his wife, who was sitting by the window, saw the engine burning. Mr. Meyer's wife and two small children all survived the crash. "We were sitting in the middle part of the plane beside an emergency exit," Mr. Meyer said. "We were approaching the airport and I had the impression the plane was going down quickly. Then suddenly everyone put on their seat belts, the air hostesses sat down and we heard a noise." "The plane was landing but not on a smooth runway but on something that seemed like stony ground. Three seconds later there was another bang and everything exploded."

He said he was catapulted out of the aircraft. "Thousands of flying objects hit me on all sides. Perhaps I fainted. Then I came to in an open field surrounded by flames and bits of the plane."

"The miracle was that walking through the debris was my wife with our two children."

More than 170 bodies were recovered Sunday by police and firemen.

Hospital sources said most of the 11 survivors were in serious condition. Two others survived the impact but died later. Officials of the Colombian air-

line Avianca said Sunday the aircraft carried 170 passengers and a crew of 19. An airline spokesman revised this Monday to 193 people including 20 crew.

The foreign ministry in Stockholm said twenty-three Swedish residents were killed in the crash, including six couples on their way to Colombia to adopt children and 12 others with Spanish names believed to be immigrants or political refugees living in Sweden.

Witnesses said the jumbo, on a flight from Paris to Bogota with scheduled stopovers in Madrid and Caracas, plunged out of the night sky, narrowly missing a rural village and disintegrated in a fiery explosion.

Unconfirmed reports by eyewitnesses and survivors indicated one of the wings exploded immediately before the crash.

Western European diplomats said the passenger list given by Avianca, with surnames only, made it impossible to give an accurate breakdown of the victims' nationalities, but provisionally listed about 10 West Germans, 15 French and 20 Italians.

Flight 011 was just minutes away from touchdown at Madrid's Barajas Airport when it lost radio contact with the control tower. Rescuers found blazing wreckage scattered over three kilometres of open countryside. Charred and mutilated bodies were mingled with smoldering debris which had spilled from the fuselage when it burst and broke up on impact.

The bodies, many blackened beyond recognition, were covered with blankets before being ferried by road and helicopter to a nearby airport hangar for identification. Officials said this task would take at least 10 days.

Among the survivors was a Venezuelan woman who was picked up, dazed but only slightly hurt, muttering the words "seven, four, seven."

## Nigerian air crash kills 68

ENUGU, Nigeria (R) — A Nigerian Airways Fokker F-28 passenger plane crashed and burst into flames on landing at this east Nigerian city Monday, killing 68 of the 71 people on board, airline officials said.

They told reporters that the survivors — a woman, a white man and the Ghanaian pilot — were taken to a university teaching hospital in Enugu. There was no immediate word on their condition.

The officials had no details of those on board. The plane was on the first of several daily flights from Lagos to Enugu, a major industrial and commercial centre.

## U.K. printers' dispute lingers

LONDON (R) — Owners of Britain's nine national newspapers split Monday over tactics in a dispute which threatens to draw in the whole trade union movement and challenge the government's new laws on industrial relations.

Five of the papers failed to appear Monday after management dismissed print workers who walked out on Friday night.

These were the best-selling Sun and Times of Rupert Murdoch's News International, the Daily Mirror, and the Daily Express and Daily Star of the Fleet group. Management refused to allow the members of Britain's most powerful print union, the National Graphical Association (NGA), to start work without guarantees of no more disruption.

Mr. McNamara, former head of the World Bank, was recommending ways in which the United States could reduce the chances of nuclear war.

He suggested that the United States announce a policy of no retaliation against a nuclear strike until the source of the attack, the size of the attack and the intentions of the attacker had been ascertained.

"I term this a strategy of 'no second-use-until...' and it would apply to any strike against the West, including this country," Mr. McNamara said.

"This would further reduce the risk that we might be responding to something that we misjudged — an accident or an attack by a terrorist group for example."

Mr. McNamara suggested strengthening conventional forces.

## Trudeau seeks China's help to halt arms race

PEKING (R) — Canadian Prime Minister Pierre Trudeau arrived in Peking to seek Chinese help in his drive to halt the arms race.

Mr. Trudeau flew to the Chinese capital from India where other Commonwealth leaders Sunday issued an impassioned plea for world peace, but failed to act on his call for a conference of the world's five nuclear powers — the United States, the Soviet Union, Britain, France and China.

Commonwealth conference sources said British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher opposed the idea.

Mr. Trudeau, who will return to New Delhi Tuesday afternoon, was to meet Prime Minister Zhao Ziyang and elder statesman Deng Xiaoping and explain his proposal to them.

He will also outline his plans to outlaw the testing of anti-satellite systems, the so-called "star wars" weapons, and for measures to restrict the mobility of intercontinental ballistic missiles.

Mr. Trudeau flew in on a Canadian military Boeing 707, accompanied by his son Justin, 11.

Although he is the guest of the Chinese government, the visit is low on protocol with no flags flying and no official welcoming ceremonies.

The Chinese have not formally responded so far to the Trudeau proposals.

But Western diplomats here believe they will make their participation in a conference of nuclear powers dependent on prior acceptance by Britain and France.

## McNamara shows ways to avoid nuclear conflict

NEW YORK (R) — The United States should adopt a policy of "no-first-use" of nuclear weapons in response to any Soviet attack and a "no-second-use-until..." policy for any nuclear attack, former U.S. Secretary of Defense Robert McNamara said in the latest Newsweek magazine.

In an article written for Newsweek, Mr. McNamara said: "We should publicly state that a conventional attack by the Soviet Union would be met by NATO's conventional forces. If the Soviet attack could not be contained by such forces, only as a last resort would nuclear weapons be used by NATO."

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Mr. McNamara suggested strengthening conventional forces.

## COLUMN

## Egyptian military plane holds up tourists in Bermuda

HAMILTON, Bermuda (R) — Flights in and out of Bermuda were cancelled after an Egyptian military plane blocked the island's only runway after an emergency landing. All 17 crewmembers escaped injury as the pilot, who had taken off from Hamilton earlier in the day, turned back because of a landing gear fault. The plane remained on the runway all day Sunday as repairs were carried out. Nearly 3,000 U.S. tourists scheduled to fly out Sunday were expected to return home Monday. A Bermuda government spokesman said the Egyptian plane stopped over to refuel on its way from Baltimore to the Azores.

## Sistine frescoes regain lustre

ROME (R) — Experts have almost completed the first phase of a 12-year project to restore the Michelangelo frescoes in the Sistine chapel, the Vatican said. It is the first time the 16th-century paintings, admired every day by thousands of tourists, have been properly cleaned. Fabrizio Mancinelli, the Vatican museum official in charge of restoration, told a news conference that nearly all the Michelangelo lunettes depicting the ancestors of Christ had been cleaned and restored to their original renaissance lustre.

## France to build nuclear shelters

PARIS (R) — France is to start building nuclear shelters for civilians next year, according to a confidential government directive published in the newspaper Liberation. The directive, issued by Prime Minister Pierre Mauroy's office in Oct. 1982, requires all new urban buildings housing more than 100 people to be equipped with shelters from 1984. It also outlines improvements in France's system of sounding a nuclear alert, and plans for evacuating and housing civilians. It warns that at the start of a crisis the enemy may make a limited conventional or nuclear strike aimed at terrorising the population and impeding the government's freedom of action.

## 1 tonne of hashish seized in Karachi

KARACHI (R) — Police drug squads have seized one tonne of hashish and 35 kg of heroin from a truck parked in a Karachi vegetable market, the Pakistan narcotics control board said Monday. It said the driver admitted he had brought the drugs from Peshawar, capital of the Northwest Frontier Province bordering Afghanistan, and had been waiting for a contact to collect them when he was arrested Sunday night. The haul was the first major success for an official anti-drug drive which officials admitted had nabbed only three dealers since it began on Thursday after pressure from the public.

## New code of canon law introduced

VATICAN CITY (R) — Priests who marry before being dispensed from their vows will no longer be subject to automatic excommunication from the Catholic church, according to a new code of canon law. Vatican sources said the code, the first revision since 1917, also lightened the penalty for people who became free masons, of whom the church has traditionally disapproved. For both cases previously punishable with automatic excommunication, the new law says only that offenders should receive a just but unspecified punishment.

## China's weapons ministry censured

PEKING (R) — China's weapons ministry has been censured for distributing huge, unauthorised bonuses despite a ban on handing out rewards that are not justified by increases in productivity, the Workers' Daily reported Monday. The official newspaper said the ministry and factories under its control distributed more than one million yuan (\$500,000) worth of bonuses to workers, and that the department issued only a half-hearted self-criticism.

## Georgian hijack details emerge

MOSCOW (R) — Further details emerged Monday on the Nov. 18 hijacking of a Soviet airliner in which at least eight people were said by informed Soviet sources to have died.

The sources said a gun battle broke out on the plane after a passenger was killed in a fight with the hijackers.

The sources, contacted in the Georgian capital Tbilisi, quoted people who were on the domestic flight as saying that the male passenger tackled the hijackers when the aircraft landed at Tbilisi airport.

Crew members then opened fire on the hijackers and in the ensuing battle at least six people died, they added.

A group of young Georgians seized control of the Aeroflot plane, flying from Tbilisi to Batumi on the Black Sea coast, and ordered the crew to head for Turkey.

The pilot fooled them about his flight route and took the plane back to Tbilisi but the hijackers recognised the airport as soon as they touched down, according to reliable reports.

They said the male passenger tackled the hijackers after they had taken a mother and child hostage and threatened to kill them if airport authorities did not refuse the plane and let it take off for Turkey.

## Japanese polls set for Dec. 18

TOKYO (R) — The Japanese government dissolved parliament Monday and set the stage for a general election on Dec. 18 in a widely-anticipated move stemming from the nation's biggest post-war corruption scandal.

A dissolution order signed by emperor Hirohito was read out to the House of Representatives just as four opposition parties were lodging a motion of censure against Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone.

The dissolution order immediately choked off debate on the motion in which Mr. Nakasone was accused of failing to clean up political morals.

The censure motion arose from the four-year jail term handed out on Oct. 12 against former Premier Kakuei Tanaka for accepting while in office a \$2 million bribe from the Lockheed Aircraft Cor-

poration. Ever since the sentence, opposition parties had blocked parliamentary business in an effort to secure Mr. Tanaka's resignation from parliament.

A government spokesman said the dissolution was approved by the cabinet Monday morning.

A further cabinet meeting was set for later in the day and government sources said it was certain to select Dec. 18 as election date.

The date, widely forecast, comes six months before expiry of the government's official mandate.

Opinion polls show that Mr. Nakasone is entering the election with excellent chances for a return to power of his Liberal Democratic Party (LDP).

One poll, in the Mainichi Shimbun, indicated 41 per cent of

voters supporting the LDP with 31 per cent against and 26 per cent undecided.

Another poll in the Yomiuri Shimbun showed 57.7 of those questioned liked Mr. Nakasone's "diplomatic performance" — an apparent reference to the figure he cut in the recent series of visits to Japan by President Reagan and other foreign leaders.

Political analysts were confident the LDP would retain control of the House of Representatives — the lower but more important chamber of the Diet (parliament) — as it has in all elections since 1955.

However if the LDP lost a significant number of the 285 seats it now holds in the 511-member house then Mr. Nakasone would be in danger of losing his posts as party leader and prime minister.

## Marcos defends Aquino inquiry body

MANILA (R) — Philippine President Ferdinand Marcos Monday brushed aside a petition to disqualify the head of a special inquiry into the murder of opposition leader Benigno Aquino for alleged lack of impartiality.

The presidential palace said in a statement the five-member panel was an independent body and its chairman, retired Appeal Court Judge Corazon Agrava, was not under the president's control.

The petition had been filed by Saturnina Galman, mother of Sen.

Aquino's alleged assassin Rolando Galman.

Rolando Galman was shot dead by security guards moments after Sen. Aquino was killed at Manila Airport while being escorted from an aircraft that brought him home from three years of self-imposed exile in the United States.

In Manila, two teenagers were killed and scores of people injured after day-long anti-government demonstrations marking the birthday of Sen. Aquino, police said Monday.

Manila police chief Brig.-Gen. Narciso Cabrera said a schoolgirl and a youth were killed and six other young people injured when they were knocked down by a jeep that went out of control when the driver was stoned by demonstrators.

A spokesman said at least seven policemen were injured in clashes and several police and private cars were damaged by demonstrators, who set bonfires of tyres in the streets and hurled rocks and home-made bombs at passing vehicles.

The injury toll among demonstrators and other civilians was not immediately known because many would not have reported to

hospitals for treatment, the spokesman said.

A strong cordon of armed soldiers and police turned away demonstrators who tried to march on the presidential palace, chanting anti-government slogans and demanding the resignation of President Marcos.

Scuffles broke out in many areas and on a few occasions police or private security guards, as at the University of Santo Tomas, fired their guns into the air to scare away demonstrators.

One young man was reported by a local newspaper to have been hurt by a stray bullet.

## Orbiting mirrors part of Soviet space plans

MOSCOW (R) — The next stage of the Soviet cosmos programme will be a permanently manned space station and ideas for the future include orbiting mirrors to give sunlight to northern Soviet cities during the long Arctic winter, Pravda said Monday.

The Communist Party daily said a series of long-stay missions by cosmonauts on the research stations Salyut-6 and Salyut-7 had paved the way for a new phase in Soviet space exploration.

This would involve construction of an orbiting complex which would be permanently staffed and gradually built up into a huge multi-purpose research and manufacturing centre.

The report did not say when work on such a programme would begin. The latest long-term Salyut mission was completed last week when cosmonauts Vladimir Lyakhov and Alexander Alexandrov returned after 149 days in space.

Pravda said the planned complex would create the basis for much more grandiose projects as it would allow large-scale assembly work to be carried out in space.

One idea for the future was to build huge orbiting mirrors over the Arctic to reflect sunlight onto northern Soviet cities during the long "polar night" in winter, it added.

In the shorter term, efforts would centre on building a complex which housed laboratories, living modules, an energy plant and workshops for the assembly of new structures for the station.

## shuttle-spacelab joint programme will keep crew busy for 9 days

KENNEDY SPACE CENTRE (R) — The U.S. space shuttle, a luxury liner in terms of space vehicles, will get its most severe test this week when it carries its biggest crew into orbit on its longest voyage.

Nine days of round-the-clock scientific work — more than 70 separate experiments are planned — will place unprecedented demands on the shuttle and the men who fly it.

Mission commander John Young, who commanded the first shuttle flight and has flown in space more times than any man, described the mission as "trying to put 20 pounds in a ten-pound sack."

Young, who went to the moon in 1972, and pilot Brewster Shaw will have to put the winged orbiter through a multitude of complicated manoeuvres to accommodate the scientific experiments their four crewmates will be conducting.

"If Brewster drops his pencil, he'll be in trouble," Young said before the mission, momentarily forgetting about the absence of gravity in space.

While one of them operates the orbiter, his two teammates will conduct experiments inside the European spacelab, a scientific laboratory which will be carried in the shuttle's cargo hold. This mission will be the first time that some shuttle crewmembers will be working while others are sleeping.

"We're going to 'hot sack' the bunks," Young, who is chief of the shuttle astronaut corps, said, using a term he learned during his 25-year navy career.

The veteran shuttle commander said the orbiter was very comfortable and the men should not have trouble sleeping while the others were working.

He added, however, "some people wake up at the drop of a pin — although you can't drop a pin up there."

The six men will get together twice a day to discuss operations and share meals — with one team eating breakfast while the other is

having dinner.

"We'll 'brown bag' our lunch," the usually reclusive Young added in a pre-launch press conference.

Mission specialist Owen Garriott, who spent almost two months in orbit aboard the U.S. Skylab in 1973, said that on this mission "we'll have to be faster and better organised."

Throughout the nine-day mission, whether on the orbiter flight deck, in the crew quarters, or back in spacelab, the crew will be able to work in their astronaut "jump suits" or even shorts if they wish.

"They will also be able to enjoy the best food ever served in space. The orbiter Columbia, which made the first five shuttle flights, has been outfitted since then with a modern galley in which a wide variety of hot meals can be prepared."

"The oven works great and we'll all get some good food," Shaw, a former fighter pilot, said. "You can cook a meal for six in 20 minutes."

All the crewmen agreed that their five years of training together will enable them to get along during their nine days of close association.

"It certainly won't be hum-drum," said Robert Parker, an astronaut for 15 years who will be on his first space voyage.

He and Garriott will assist Byron Lichenberg and Ulf Merbold in operating spacelab's scientific devices.

Merbold, a West German who is the first foreign member of a U.S. space crew, and Lichenberg are the first non-astronauts to fly the space shuttle. Both are physicists.

German physicist's life

For Merbold, the journey into space began in 1960, when he left his native East Germany and fled to the West, leaving behind his widowed mother and many other relatives and friends.

The 42-year-old physicist said in a recent interview that the most difficult decision of his life was to leave Greiz, where he was born in

1941, and live in a different political climate.

"It would be a one-way move and it would be very difficult to do (emotionally)," he said. "Where I was raised was a very nice place. I got an excellent education."

Merbold, who now works at Max Planck Institute in Stuttgart, said he decided at the age of 19 to go West because of his long-standing dislike for communists, whom he blames for his father's death shortly after the end of World War II.

"In 1945 the United States withdrew its troops and the Russians moved in," he recalled. "It was tough luck for all of us."

"My father died in a Russian camp after the war and for that reason I didn't like the communist system," he said. "The Russians just came in and grabbed a few guys from each village. My father did not come back."

Merbold first fled to West Berlin.

"I stayed in Berlin to let my mother see me. That was before the wall and it was rather easy to go back and forth," he explained.

Merbold said his mother was not allowed to leave East Germany then because she worked. She came to West Germany when she retired.

Mrs. Merbold, who lives in Stuttgart, was at this Florida spaceport to watch her son take off on a nine-day space shuttle flight during which he and other scientists were to conduct experiments aboard the European-built spacelab laboratory.

Merbold was one of three Europeans chosen by the European Space Agency (ESA) to train as scientific crewmen for spacelab, an ultramodern computerised capsule which rides inside the shuttle and provides a working area for scientific experiments.

Merbold's five crewmates all described him as an excellent scientist and an ideal colleague.

But he said of himself and his role as the first European to fly the space shuttle: "I'm just the tip of the iceberg."

## GOREN BRIDGE

BY CHARLES GOREN  
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## BUFF THOSE WINNERS!

North-South vulnerable.  
North deals.

NORTH  
♦ Q964  
♦ K93  
♦ A Q35  
♦ K10

WEST EAST  
♦ A J87 ♦ Void  
♦ 754 ♦ A J1062  
♦ 872 ♦ K964  
♦ Q53 ♦ A J92

SOUTH  
♦ K10532  
♦ Q8  
♦ 103  
♦ 8764

The bidding:  
North East South West  
1NT Pass 2♦ Pass  
Pass Dblc Pass Pass  
Pass

Opening lead: Three of ♠.

Trump Coup Tommy had never felt the need to make his mark on the national scene. However, when the American Contract Bridge League held its Spring Championships in Hawaii, he could not resist the lure of sunny climes and joined thousands of bridge players on the pilgrimage to the first of the year's shrines of the master point.

On the first board that Tommy played in tournament competition, he found an exotic line to convert his eight fast tricks into six. That had not failed to make an impression on West. This was the second board of the set, and West had no qualms in converting his partner's

double of two spades to penalties. He did not know what effect a bad trump break made on Tommy, changing him instantly from Daffy Duck to Mighty Mouse.

West led a low club, and dummy's king lost to the ace. A club was returned to the queen, and West shifted to a heart. Tommy played low from the table, and East's ten was taken by the queen in the closed hand. The ten of diamonds was run to the king, and East cashed the ace of hearts before exiting with a heart. The defenders had four tricks in the hand, and it looked as if they surely would get at least two trump tricks. But that did not make allowance for Tommy's extraordinary talent.

Tommy ruffed the heart, ruffed a club in dummy, cashed the ace of diamonds and then ruffed his second winner — the queen of diamonds. He and dummy were now down to three trumps each, and West still had four.

When Tommy led his last club, West was forced to ruff low. Dummy overruffed with the nine. The jack of diamonds was returned and Tommy ruffed in hand with the king!

West could do no better than overruff with the ace and return a trump. But there was no deflecting Tommy from his appointed task. He played low from dummy, won the ten in hand and the doubled contract was home for a top score.